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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,527—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	12th April.
M.L. VICTORIA	6,897	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,538	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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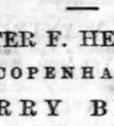
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	8th April,
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April about the
*S. S. SILESIA	....	5,150	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 538-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leaves.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,250	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negro	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year		" 907-8	" 550

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class Rs. 500
" " " "	2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor paste. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and free sample free. Apply to P. C. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, C Works Rajagbat, Bengal.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bureh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 5th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
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EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

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THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an Indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

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SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY.
ACCURATE AND RELIABLE
SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S
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Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

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		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau	75
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732	Pearl Border, painted Angel	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

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Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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TO LET.—TOP FLAT of BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, vacated by Mr. Christiansen. Rent Rs. 150. Apply H. B. JEEJEEBHOY

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large BUNGALOW in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, now occupied by P. Benn, Esq. Apply to M. R. DEQUADROS Mazagon.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F." Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-6 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

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HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Robertson and Co.) Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Cassum Esmael—

F F
2078 —1 case, 12 pieces 51" by 371 yards, all wool tennis
& G flannel.
—2277—1 case do. do.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—
Alibhoy Hyderbhoy

F F
2078—1 case 625 bundles each 8 sticks gilt moulding 1-2inch.
& G
On account of the concerned—
One second-hand Hammond Typewriter letter size.
1 case 45 doz. perfumery.
A small consignment 54 doz. perfumery, assorted infancy bottles.
3 Austrian safes, sizes 31" and 36."
1 American safe, 30" by 26" by 26".
A lot of miscellaneous articles consisting of one two-branches hanging lamp; one brass hanging lamp by Dimar; one peramoulator for invalids, carpets, toilet sets, spittoons, iron bedsteads, etc.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Carnac Road, out of Fort, and at Marcha Bhat, Mori Road, and Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 615 of 1898.

Abdul Kadir and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Fakrudin Ali Mahomed and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to an order made by the High Court in the above suit bearing date the 3rd day of March, 1902, and by order of H. A. H. Payne, Esq. the Receiver appointed in the said suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days on the several premises and subject to certain conditions of sale the following several immoveable properties:—

LOT No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at 4-30 p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants in the said suit in all that two-storied Fazendari Land now made into one with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon, situate in Hussan Khan Khalifa Street, or Carnac Road, in the town and island of Bombay which said two pieces of land admeasure in all 81 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded on the east by the property of Nazoree Jeeaa Rahiman, on the west by the property of Bai Banoobai, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the property of ——, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 574, Street Nos. 198-200.

LOT No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1902, at 4-30 p. m.

FIRSTLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land with the messuage, or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the Road called Marcha Bhat at Mahim, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the house of Ramoo and Rema Mangabai and partly by vacant Fazendari ground, on the south by the Mori Road, on the east by the house of Merwanjee Cooverjee, and on the west by the house of Mangabai, which said house and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6003, Street No. 478.

SECONDLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing on the Mori Road, at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public pass age, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Shago Soal, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. ——, Street No. ——.

LOT No. 3.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the messuage or shed built thereon, situate on the Lady Jamsetjee Road, at Upper Mahim, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sharjee ——on the west by the property of Jan ——Antone, on the north by the property of Abdul Rahiman Dawoodalla, and on the south by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. ——, Street No. ——.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sweetal, & Mogs, Solicitors for the Receiver, or of the Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

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NOTES.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SHARE CERTIFICATE LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4 of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld. is LOST at Ahmedabad.

Reward of Rupees 5, will be granted to those who will either send or bring the same to the Undersigned at the undermentioned destination.

RAVCHUND DAVABHAI,
Javeri Wada, Kothari Pole,
Ahmedabad.

NOTICE.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S., of the Veterinary and Commission Stables, Girgaum, and DINSHAW N. VAKIL of the Veterinary and Commission Stables and Coach Factory, Gowalia Tank Road, hereby notify their constituents that their respective Businesses have been amalgamated as from the 1st day of March, 1902, and that the business of the New Firm as Veterinary Surgeons, Commission Agents, and Coach Builders, will henceforth be carried on under the name of "R. SCOTT & Co." both at Girgaum and Gowalia Tank Road Stables afore, said.—Dated at Bombay this 4th day of April, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co.,
DINSHAW N. VAKIL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 253 OF 1901.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVAR .....Plaintiff

vs.

KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE POWALLA. .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of in all that the land, hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all that the lands hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No 59, New No 15994, and New Survey No 1-8467, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279 and Street No. 70-72, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah, and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, deceased.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situate lying at the junction of the Old and New Hunuman Street and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 628, Collector's New No. 2900, Old Survey No. 1-1188 and New Survey No. 1609, together with the several messuage tenements, chawls, buildings and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1238 and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239 and Street Nos. 71-75, Ward No. 1240 and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241 and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427 and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1243 and Street No. (2), Ward No. 1244 and Street No. (3) Ward No. 1248 and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1235 and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236 and Street No. 51 to 53 and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1239 and Street Nos. 55,57,59 and bounded on the North partly by the old Hunuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghelabhai and on the South by the New Hunuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by a narrow gully or passage beyond which are buillings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damoder Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, and the heirs of the late Mr. Bomanji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

6, Municipal Tansa Water five per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rs. one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

35. Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17. Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
8. Shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited.
7. Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1. Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Central India Mills Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Perroo Mahomed Mills Company Limited.
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Mill Company Limited.
13. Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company Limited.
11. Shares of the Wadhan Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
14. Shares of Dhoolia Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Akola Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
12. Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company Ltd.
10. Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company Limited.
10. Shares of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Badham Pile & Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Kemp and Company Limited.
5. Shares of the Apnoloid Press Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BUCKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K Sirdar Jauj, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
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—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
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PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
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2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2 Do.	„	100	...	200
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4 Do.	„	50	...	200
10 Do.	„	25	...	250
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200 Do.	„	5	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	1	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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1 Edison's Home phonograph with 35 cylinders.

AT 2 P.M.

Lady's and gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 capital light cee and under spring canoe barouche, painted and lined green, patent axles and lamps.

1 victoria with bay horse and harness.

1 Strong-built victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis

1 French polished office shigram.

1 double-seated brougham.

1 victoria, 1 dun colored Kattywar mare and 1 grey country bred horse.

1 bay waler mare 7 years old, going in harness.

1 handsome English bay mare and a pair of bay walers going in harness.

1 black young retriever dog.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WHITE BORDERED NAINSOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Gokuldas Sewji and on account and at the risk of Messrs Churchill and Hoosein—

Ex. s.s. Stanley Hall.

P. 119 C. H. out of 245-5 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250.

Ex. s.s. City of Lucknow.

P 119 C.H. out of 16-35—14 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks 39 inches No, 8250.

P. 119 C.H. out of 31-45—14 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No, 8250.

Ex. s.s. Anton Hall

P. 119 C. H. 4563—10 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250.

210 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches. Nos 8250 and 8260.

The above goods have been found on survey to be short of the stamped lengths of 22 yards,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Roay House Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass-ware sweet-toned walnutwood Grand cottage piano, by J. P. Lindner and Son, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, ice box by Boston, lady's and gent's bicycles, handsome victoria, powerful bay waler mare, 2 sets harness rich table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, carpets etc., the property of H. J. IMRIE Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Bai Chapu, wife of Devidas Ghirdhur, viz:—

2 gold kudas, 4 muthia, 1 ouloya, 1 mohanmala, 1 chundanhar, 1 kudda, 1 sankla, 1 Ramnavmi, 4 bangles, and silver kudas, Jangar kunders, footloda, lungar, gobiet, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Vithuiwady Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., the effects of the late Vithuldass Goculdass, consisting of a quantity of tools and implements for making gold and silver wire, and embroidery.

SALE OF PRINTED GOODS AT MOOLJEE JETHA CLOTH MARKET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jetha Market, the stock-in-trade belonging to the estate of the late Kessowjee Mooljee, consisting of a large quantity of coloured prints and gagrapat, loose as well as in cases.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 160, Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plateaware, rubber tyred victoria, cabriolette, bay waler horse, harness, ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of J. S. W. Misne, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, AND GOLD REPEATER WATCHES SET WITH DIAMOND, BY MCCABE AND OTHERS,

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Ba. Meherbai Ardeser Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remaining jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, emerald, diamond and ruby rings, diamonds necklaces, brilliant and emerald bracelet, large and small emerald earrings bridle ring, repeater gold watches set with full diamonds on sides by McCabe and others, &c.

The jewellery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

O. S. Suit No. 547 of 1900.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others.
vs.
Rehmatbai and others.
Re Jairajbhoy Firbhoy Trust Estate.

Under the decree made herein, dated 21st November, 1900, and the order dated 14th of March, 1902, and under the instructions of the Trustees of the Jairajbhoy Firbhoy Trust Estate, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the premises respectively the property firstly described in the schedule hereunder written being the property situate at Lon Tad Street), and also the property secondly described in the said schedule being the property situate at Tantapura Street), and on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at the premises, the property, thirdly described in the said schedule being the property situate at Nishandar Street), The conditions of sale and the title deeds relating to the said properties respectively may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the said Trustees.

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1488, new No. 7246, old Survey No. 231, and new Survey No. 2-96, and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 241, and containing by admeasurement 256 4-9 square yards and thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, on the south by the property of Pittamber Padamsey, on the east by the property of Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola Noorany.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Don Tad 3rd Row, now called Israil Mohoila, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay and measuring by admeasurement 80 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 21466, new No. 2-5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1009, new No. , old Survey No. 349, New Survey 2319 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of the said Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tad 3rd Row or Israil Mohoila, on the south by the Doongri Tuntunpura or Tuntunpura Street, on the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of the said Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy.

Thirdly.—All that the messuage, tenement or range of building standing on Khandarigrounds, situate, lying, and being at Khadnek near Nishandarchapads, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called Khaduck or Nishandarchapads, on the north by the house party of Rattonsey Naoji and party of Abdurakhman and on the south by a public passage and stable of Mahomedbhoy Rowji, admeasuring 9,078 64 square yards, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under Nos. 2, 4, 23, 83A.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VANKA MOHOLA NEAR THE CHIRA BAZAR.

By order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mobed Eduljee Bobramjee Desai, and by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 2nd July, 1896, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th April, 1902, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of Pension Tax Land, with the dwelling-house situate at Vanka Mohola called Kolwad without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containg by admeasurement about fifty-five square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 225, new No. 1048, old Survey No. 228, new No 173, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2212, Street No. 22, and the said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and bounded on the east by the Vanka Mohola public road, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Cursetjee and others, on the north by the property of Jamshedjee Burjorjee, and on the south by the property of Furdoonjee Framjee and a lane belonging to this premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL belonging to the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, situate as Haines Road, opposite the Race-course.

Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Haines Road, opposite the race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1902, at 3 p.m., in one lot,

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the trustees of the debenture-holders, Medows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India

Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 4.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 9-16	= — 1-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 11-16	= plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 7-8	= unchanged
Do New York	54	= "
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	= — 1-2
Do New York	4·87 7-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= "
" Short London Bills	2 5-8	= "
" Indian Bank Bills	2 1-2	= "

Amount withdrawn from The Bank of England £300,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull. Mancoester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,500 bales. Spot 4 29-32 plus 1-32. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Apl. Apl./May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4·53	4·53	4·54	4·38	4·29
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 2	plus 2

Sales incressed yesterday by 3000 bales,

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000	bales.
Do, last year	15,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	5,000	"
Do. to Continent	1,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 3-16	plus 1-8
Futures, month of July	8·94	plus 8
Do. do. Oct.	8·13	plus 3

Week Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 74000
" Exports to Great Britain 23000
" " to Continent 81000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 640000
" " at Interior Ports 390000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 1-2. April-May. Sellers tone steady.

Linseed 53 3-4. April-May. Business done tone firm.

Arrivals' "Eden Hall"—"Arabia."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	34,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" for exportation	1,600
" Amount forwarded to consumers	65,000
" Actual exports	,000
" Week's imports	81,000
" Stock	1,139,000
Surats week's sales	Nil
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" " for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	Nil
" Actual exports	Nil
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	3,000
Afloat American	100,000
" Indian	3,000

Specie Shipments.

Silver to Bombay	£	160,000
Gold to "	£	50,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 4th April 1902 :—

Cotton	7,114 bales.
Wheat	4,034 cwts.
Linseed	18,400 "
Rapeseed	17,824 "
Gingellyseed	1,969 "
Poppyseed	1,030 "
Groundnuts	583 "
Castorseed	1,995 "
Rice	30,595 "
Myrabolams	6,810 "
Cottonseed	5,686 "

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Arabia from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	2,30,400
Gold Coin	"	90,000
Silver Bullion	"	8,24,819
Do. do.	"	2,55,501

Ex s. s. "Ballaarat" from Adelaide.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 5,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d	
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A	1s 4	1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4	1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169	1-2
Marks 3 do do	157	3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	131	1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	178	
Japan 30 " "	149	1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-5
1st Settlement	97-5

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Febry.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th March	7	do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6	do
Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry.	8	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	9	9 to 9	10
Forward, May	9	9 to 9	10

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	5	
Do. Forward, May	6	5	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	12 to 6	13
Do. Forward May	6	12 to 6	13

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	13 to 8	14
Forward, May	8	11 to 8	12

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	8
Forward, May	28	12

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Ready	45	8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	156	151	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	172	166	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	172	166	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	189	183	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	176	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	191	185	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	196	...	do.
Akola M.-G. / Karanja do.	191	185	...	do.
Broach do.	217	...	212	do.
Bhownugger (H, G.)	...	...	187	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	208	do.
Westerns	...	...	190	do.

Cotton—Tone firm.

SHARES—Transactions reported.

Manokji Petit	Rs.	1,645
Bank of Bombay	"	1,242 1-2
Kohinoor Mill	"	295

THE Bengal Government also propose to improve the prospects of the Educational Service, and a new appointment of Deputy Director of Public Instruction is to be created. It has not yet been stated from what class of officers the Deputy Director will be drawn, or what will be the emoluments of the post. If, however, Government is tempted to make the pay Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750, or even Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800, satisfatory results can scarcely be expected. An arrangement of this kind would mean either that the incumbent would be a senior native member of the Provincial Service or an officer imported from Home. In the former case the Deputy Director would not have the wide experience of educational systems required in such an appointment, even though he might have spent some time at an English University. If a man of marked ability were brought from Home, he would naturally look to be promoted in the Department, and would thus pass from the Deputy Directorship just when he had become thoroughly efficient in his duties. The better plan would be to make the new post so well paid that it would be the stepping-stone to the Directorship or Public Instruction : the best men in the Department would then gravitate to it in ordinary course, and too frequent changes would be avoided.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle. —Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KAYE—March 21, the wife of L M Kaye, of a daughter.

REED—March 26, at Sewan, Saran, the wife of Lindsay Reed, Opium Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOWSON—STEWART—April 2, at Ajmere, by the Rev. Hesketh Riggs, Chaplain, William Oxford, I.C.V.D., eldest son of Major Dowson, of Mount Offaly, County Kildare, Ireland, and Hexham Barf Lincolnshire, to Kathleen Seymour, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, Bart, and grand-daughter of the late Field Marshall Sir Donald Stewart, Bart.

DEATHS.

KERR—March 23, at Darbhanga, T S Railway, Margaret Minnie, only child of John and Minnie Kerr, aged 17 months.

SHANNON—March 29, at Balasmtam, Darjeeling, Sheila McKerrow, the dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs Alex Shannon, aged 11 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs.	a.
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER Keeps the Mouth Sweet	0	8
CASTOR OIL, TASTELESS Palatable, easily taken	0	8
CASTOR OIL POMADE Perfumed, Nourishes the Hair	1	0
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER, Kills insect life at once	0	12
CAYENNE and PORT WINE GARGLE. For relaxed throats	1	4
CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE Makes pearly White Teeth	1	0
CHEMICAL FOOD, PARRISH'S From the original Recipe	0	1
CHEMICAL FOOD WITH QUININE More effective in many cases	1	12
CHICKEN WINE Nourishing and strengthening	3	0
CHINA CEMENT Will stick anything	0	12
CHLORODYNE For colds, Diarrhœa, &c	0	12
CHOLERA TINCTURE Supplied to Government	1	0

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 10·23a.m., 10·42a. Low water, 14·9m., 14·22a. Second Criminal Sessions.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock and gentlemen of the Special Jury at 11 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per Transport Mohawk, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A pair of Urvals or Punjab wild sheep (Ovis Vignei) have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Capt. P. Z. Cox, I. S. C., Muscat, through the Bombay Natural History Society.

FRACTIOUS VICTORIAWALA.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector Jones charged Noora Walli, a hack victoria driver, with refusing to let his conveyance on hire to Mr. S. Benjamin, Assistant to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company. The complainant came out of his office and sent Dhomed Sharkhan, police ramoshi No. 283 A, to get a hack victoria for himself. The accused refused to come, and said that his horse was exhausted. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 10.

USING SHORT WEIGHTS.—At the Magazon Police Court, on Saturday, Lalubhoy Cuellabhoi, a manager in the firm of Mangaldas Virbhdas, was charged by Inspector Bartley, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with possessing short weights for fraudulent use. Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector Bartley in his evidence stated that on information, he proceeded to the accused's shop in Kazi Syed Street on the 21st March and on searching the place found twenty-two pieces of weights. He took the weights to the Superintendent of Markets and on examination found them to be short in weight. The accused admitted having used the weights but stated that he did not know that they were short. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI YOUTH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, in Pittha Street, Fort, regarding the death of Sorabji Hormusji Lawyer, a Parsi, aged nineteen years. For the last eight or nine months the deceased had been out of employ. He tried for a job but failed to secure it. He also went out of Bombay two or three times in search of work but without any success and was consequently much depressed. On Saturday night Sorabji took his meals and went to bed as usual. About midnight he was heard breathing heavily and was found to be unconscious. Dr. Guzdar was sumoned and he pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. The deceased died at 4 o'clock next morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE ISLAM DEBATING SOCIETY.—The first anniversary of the above Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. Mr. Alli Mahomed Mirza occupied the chair. Mr. Abdul Karim J. Vivar, one of the honorary secretaries, read the report for the year ending 31st March 1902. The report stated that the object of the society was to disseminate and further the art of public speaking among the Mahomedans. The society had 19 members to begin with. The number gradually rose to 33, most of the boarders of the Subhan Boarding House having joined it. The meetings of the Society were held every week and social and religious subjects were discussed both in English and Hindustani. Some of the gentlemen present addressed the meeting as to the importance of encouraging the art of public speaking among the Mahomedan youths. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector Murray charged Jiva Gomat with keeping a gaming house on the Duncan Road and gaming therein, and five others, namely, Hirji Gamat, Popat Tikaram, Ragudia Jairam, Baldeo Kabiram, and Ahmed Nabibux with gaming at the same place Hirji Gamat, the second accused pleaded not guilty and said that as he was ill since the last 20 days he had come to live with his brother the 1st accused at his place, where he was arrested with the rest of the accused. Of the four accused numbers 3,4, and 5 were old offenders. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 50, in default of which he was ordered to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the accused were each fined Rs. 20, in default of which each had to undergo a term of one week's hard labour in jail.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, regarding the death of Rama Babajee, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight years. The deceased was a labourer, employed on the construction of a masjid in Goolabhoy Street, Madanpoora. It appeared that on Friday evening Rama asked Merkhan Kundankhan, a mistry, supervising the construction of the building, for the wages due to him. The mistry said that he would pay him when the work was finished. This led to an altercation between the parties, in course of which it was alleged Mirkhan delivered blows with his clenched fist on the back and left side of the deceased. The deceased ran towards Ripon Road being pursued by Mirkhan, who gave him another blow on the back and then ran into the new masjid. The deceased on receiving the last blow, fell on the road. A policeman appeared on the scene and arrested Mirkhan in the masjid and took him to the place where the deceased was lying. The latter identified Mirkhan as his assailant and expired soon afterwards. The body of the deceased was then conveyed to the Morgue, where a post-mostem examination was held. The examination showed that death was due to internal bleeding from ruptured spleen. The jury returned a verdict of causing grivous hurt against Mirkhan. At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Superintendent Nolan charged Mirkhan before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with causing grievous hurt to deceased Rama Babaji. The case was remanded.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The 27th ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Veerchund Deepchund. The following business was transacted in the meeting:—The directors' report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1901, were received and adopted. The balance-sheet showed that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account was Rs. 1,67,599-7-6. Deducting from the above sum Rs. 40,000 paid as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half year ended on the 30th June 1901, there remained Rs. 1,27,599-7-6 from which the directors had set aside Rs. 70,000 for deterioration of machinery account. The available balance of Rs. 57,599-7-6 was appropriated as a dividend for the 2nd half year ended 31st December 1901 at Rs. 60 per whole and Rs. 30 per half share, which absorbed Rs. 48,000; as bonus to the employes of the Company which amounted to Rs. 3,500 and the balance of Rs. 6,099-7-6 was carried forward to next year's account. Messrs Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Narottum Morarjee Goculdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors. The appointment of Mr. Shridhur Krishna Kothavale as auditor in place of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Kothavale, who died on the 20th September 1901, was confirmed. Messrs. Shridhur Krishna Kothavale and Saukalchand Mobunlal were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.—Members, their families and friends spent a very enjoyable evening, at the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, on Thursday when the Ex-Students gave a concert in honour of Rev. Father Geo. Waldmann, S. J., the new Patron of the Union. The Union gives concerts monthly, and these have grown to be very popular—deservedly so, and the hall is always full to overflowing. On this occasion, a large and appreciative audience assembled. On the arrival of Father Waldmann, the orchestra struck up a lively and bright march, after which it opened the first part of the programme with the overture "Tamcredi" by Rossini. This was well rendered. Miss E. Reid then sang "The Scout" by Campana, while her sister accompanied. The next item was a comic song, "I got married this morning," by My. H. Long, who gave as an encore "then we had another one." Roecker's "Stornfiend" was excellently interpreted by Mr. C. Pinckney whose fine bass voice was heard to advantage. In this and in his encore song "Big Ben," Mr. Sam D'Costa played a Banjo Solo, "Bonny Scotland," in good style and as the audience insisted on his reappearance, he gave "The Oxford Polka March." The first part was brought to a close by Mr. C. Smith singing in his own inimitable style "Can't you take my word" and had to respond to. The second part opened by The Union Orchestra playing well "La Svengale" Waltz. Mrs. L. W. Michael sang "No Man's Land" very effectively and the house would not rest until she very good naturedly reappeared and sang "The Honeysuckle and the Bee." A humorous sketch followed by Mr. G. Arnold whose "Grievances"—let alone the smoke nuisance at the Apollo Bunder—and impersonations of a boy smoking his first cigarette "Sly Cigarette' and a lady dressing in a hurry, were highly amusing. The other items were song, "Idealie" (Tosti) sung by Mr. Mollint; "Topical Duet" by Messrs. Arnold and Smith which excited a great deal of laughter; Mandoline and guitar duet by the Misses Creagh and last but not least a "Lecture on the unfair fox" by the favourite of the Club, Mr. Mongini, who kept the house in roars of laughter. Mr. Joseph D'Costa was the able accompanist.

ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the three schools managed by the committee of the Parsi Girls' School Association took place on Saturday afternoon at the Novelty Theatre, in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen Mr. K. M. Cama presided. Mr. R. P. Masani, Assistant Honorary Secretary read the report from which it appeared that at the end of the year the number of pupils on the roll was 273 in the Fort School, 309 in the Chandanwady School and 105 in the Mazagon School. The total number on the roll showed a decrease of five over the previous year. This was due partly to the impatience of the parents to teach their children English even in the lower standards and partly to the prevalence of plague, which had compelled many parents to leave their houses and to put in outskirt parts of the town. During the period under report many girls had left to join other schools to learn English, Not subsisting to the impatience of the parents, nor caring much for the decrease of the funds consequent on the children leaving the schools, the managing committee had stuck fast to their original aim of imparting the children a sound knowledge of Gujarati and not burdening their minds with English instruction, side by side with that of Gujarati. The Committee had however recognised the advantages of introducing English education in higher Gujarati standards. The Schools were examined during the year and the results were very satisfactory. That the Schools had been making rapid progress, was evident from the reports submitted by the different examiners. In the death of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, the Association had lost a staunch supporter of the Schools and one who had done his utmost to encourage the instruction of culinary art in the schools. The Managing committee also recorded with regret the death of Bhickaji Sohrabji Bengalee as also that of Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka. The late Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E., had, during his life time, presented to the Committee, a sum of Rs. 2,000 for opening a class for the instruction of cutting and knitting in the Fort School. This sum was supplemented by the heirs and representative of the late Mr. Adenwalla, with a magnificent donation of Rs. 15,000 in Port Trust Bonds. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was presented by Mr. Dorabji D. Adenwalla for awarding prizes to successful pupils in cutting and knitting.

The foundation of the class was laid on the 17th January 1899 in the presence of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. In commemoration of that event Lt. Kaikabad Cowasji D. Adenwalla presented to the Association a sum of Rs. 1000 to give prizes in the name of his Excellency to successful pupils in that branch. The class was opened by H. E. Lady Northcote on the 5th March 1901 when a further sum of Rs. 1000 was given by Mr. Dorabji D. Adenwalla to give prizes in the name, of her Excellency. In this way the Adenwalla's family had contributed a total amount of Rs. 21000 towards the establishment and maintenance of the class, which would confer a lasting benefit on the Parsi community. The late Mr. Bengalees memorial fund committee had in their hands a balance of Rs. 3200, which they handed over to the Association for maintenance and repairs of the Bengalees School building in the Fort. A further sum of Rs. 2000 was presented by the executors of the late Bai Bhicaji Bengalee for the same purpose. Several small sums had also been presented to the Association for founding scholarships, prizes and maintaining in the Mazagon School by Parsi ladies and gentlemen, including Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. Motabhoy Bhicaji Contractor. On the 31st December 1901 the committee had in their hands a sum of Rs. 182452-6-10. The committee offered their hearty thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Khan Bahadur D. K. Chichgar for his unremitting labour and indefatigable energy in managing the affairs of the schools and to the head mistresses and their assistants for the successful results attained by the pupils.

The pupils went through a programme of songs and recitations, which were capitally rendered.

Mrs. Hormusji Sorabji Batliwalla and Miss Sorabji Bengalee distributed the prizes.

The chairman in addressing the gathering said that the education imparted to the pupils attending these schools, was not for the purpose of passing them in Matriculation and other University Examinations. It was the object of the Association to give such education to the girls of the schools as would enable them, on leaving the schools, to manage their domestic affairs and to become good wives and good mothers. The schools managed by the Association had been justly designated by many visitors as model schools."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TWINS EXTRAORDINARY.

MARRIED couples are advised to read this slowly and thoughtfully, and congratulate themselves that their lot is not that of some others upon whom Providence has lavished too great a bounty. An American paper states that Mrs. Susannah Pennock, 21 years old of St. Louis, Mo. has just given birth to her third set of twins. Mrs Pennock's mother gave birth to six sets of twins, and bore 24 children altogether. One of Mrs Pennock's sisters has borne six pairs of twins, and another sister four pairs. Thirteen more of her mother's children, Mrs. Pennock says, had three sets of twins, each of a total of 39, making 57 sets of twins, or 115 children in all. It seems a dangerous sort of family to marry into.

But on a closer consideration it might prove an excellent thing to marry into the female side of the family above cited. By copiously insuring in all those offices that give policies against the contingency of twins, and repeating that process as often as opportunity offered, a very good thing might be made, almost annually, out of the insurance offices. A few policies of £1,000 to £10,000 on these lines would prove a perfect El Dorado.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 7th April, 1902,

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE FULHAM CONFERENCE ON CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION.

THE report, which is just published, of the second Fulham Conference has been looked forward to with much interests, and will not, we think, disappoint expectation. The first conference, on the Doctrine of the Holy Communion and its expression in Ritual, was held in October of 1900 and was due to the initiative of Bishop Creighton though he acted on the express wish of his Diocesan Conference. A similar wish was expressed by the same Conference last year to the present Bishop of London, and he accordingly invited a body of representative clergymen and laymen to meet at Fulham on last December 30 and 31 and January 1. In the letter of invitation he said:—

The subject which I shall ask you to consider is that of "Confession and Absolution," and I suggest that there shall be four sessions of the conference at which the discussion may proceed on the following lines :—

1. The meaning of our Lord's words (in St. John, xx., 22-23 St. Matthew, xviii., 18) and their use in the Ordinal as affecting the conception of the priesthood.

2. The Practice of the Church—
(a) In primitive times;
(b) In the Middle Ages.

3. The meaning of the Anglican Formularies and the limits of doctrine and practice which they allow.

4. Practical considerations—
(a) The treatment of penitents;
(b) The special training of the minister.

No reporter will be present.

With earnest hope that the deliberations of the Conference will be for the peace of the church and the better understanding of

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LOHIS	GLOVES

ETC. ETC.

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally increased everywhere, the rise being brisk in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Khandesh and at Allahabad and Jhansi.

Winds continue to be very variable in direction and fr sh to light in force.

The maximum temperature is 9° in excess of normal at Jacobabad and 6° to 12° in defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The minimum is from 6° to 9° in excess at Veraval, Ajmere, Karachi, Jacobabad and Delhi. The maximum temperature varied from 100° at Jacobabad to 84° at Veraval and the minimum from 63° at Aurangabad to 80° at Goa.

The sky is cloudy in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Bhavanagar, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Cuddaph, Aurangabad, Mangalore and Secunderabad.

Weather is favourable for local scattered rain accompanied by thunder or duststorms in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th April 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·812
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of wind*	W. SE, W. WNW. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	208

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1902.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE NAVY.

THE good effect of much Lord Charles Beresford does is lost because of his unfortunate habit of "playing to the gallery." The spectacle of a distinguished officer declaring that he covets a court-martial that he may expose the defects of the Navy is not attractive, except to the unthinking mob. To his colleagues it appears neither inspiring nor dignified. Lord Charles is now 56 years of age, with one foot in the grave, he says, and he has only tactically handled three ships for five hours in his life and that is a great deal more than some of his brother admirers. That may be so; but perhaps Lord Charles is valued more in some other capacity than he is as the commander of a fleet. He has travelled a great deal and has been in Parliament and acted as Special Commissioner to China for the Associated Chambers of Commerce. All this has occupied time which might perhaps have been advantageously devoted to his profession, and it is also possible that had he been less of an agitator, he might had have a wider experience of the tactical handling of a fleet, and would not have found the necessity of admitting himself better fitted to administrate than to take a fleet into action. He thinks he can do more good to his country by vacating his command and going home to point out the practical path of efficiency to his countrymen, than in stopping on the Mediterranean station, wasting his time in fruitless contests for coal or hopelessly pining for the opportunity to tactically handle "the mighty engines of war upon which we have come blindly to rely without knowledge and without reason." Perhaps so. He never seemed happy in the Mediterranean. As second-in-command Lord Charles would never be happy anywhere, and we are not surprised he was impatient to haul down his flag. He would have done that in a week had he been appointed to the East Indian Squadron even as Commander-in-chief. Perhaps it would be well if he were sent out here. He would be able tactically to command a fleet of ships worth talking about, and if he had managed by dint of great self-sacrifice to stay his allotted time, he would have learnt and seen enough to have afforded him topics of conversation and for public orations from now until the end of his active career. If a senior naval officer would properly represent the enormous amount of work the East India Squadron is called up on to undertake and how entirely obsolete are some of the ships from which that work is expected, we might expect to find the Lords of the Admiralty make an effort to improve us.

But Lord Charles's method is to blame rather than to instruct. Stripped of persiflage, his speech of which the full text has now reached us, is one which should bring home to Government the great and pressing needs of the Navy. He expressed himself anxious not to say anything prejudicial to the public service, but whether he succeeded in this or not, it is certain he pointed out some very remarkable defects, remarkable chiefly because they have been exposed before and have not been remedied. Lord Charles says the Press, the public, and the most distinguished men are all shouting for efficiency; yet, nobody had put before the public any plan or idea as to how to obtain that efficiency. Being away from England, Lord Charles has, apparently, not heard that Sir Edmund Fremantle has proposed one, and Sir John Hopkins another, each with the express object of securing efficiency in the very direction in which Lord Charles Beresford is now striving. But while Sir Edmund Fremantle says with one or two slight preliminary arrangements the A division of the Fleet Reserve could be mobilised in forty-eight hours at any period of the year, Lord Charles Beresford says that what they have to do is to train officers and organise ships so that they could act immediately in case of war. When smoke is seen on the horizon with modern ships they will be in action in seven minutes, and they want an Admiral who knows exactly under the circumstances what he is going to do and how to put his fleet into a position of advantage and keep his enemy in a position of disadvantage. Then he should see that his seamen-gunners know exactly where to put their shots. At present on these two points not the slightest trouble is taken. As to efficiency Lord Charles urges that they must have preparation for war. At the present time said he, preparation for war as it should be, does not exist. Before the Lagos manœuvres between the Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons last August, there was not a shadow of an idea as to what those fleets were going to do if suddenly we went to war. He objected to such a system. It was the "muddle through" system. We had nothing to chance in this matter; and he for one, objected to gamble with the existence of the Empire. But he was careful to explain that it must not be imagined that the present and other Boards of Admiralty had not done a great deal. On the contrary, they had done an enormous amount—the present had done more than any other before it, and his remarks were not in the direction of opposing the Admiralty, but were against the system under which they worked, and which would fail under this or succeeding Administrations, because there was no responsibility and the work was not done on business-like plans. The Navy is ten times as large as it was in 1859, yet the Administrative body is practically the same.

In detail the general suggestions for reform put forward by Lord Charles Beresford slightly differ from plans already sketched by his senior officers, and they do not display any very striking originality in any material respect. When he is original, he is humorous, and his suggestions can no longer be regarded as serious. He asks for, as War Lord, a man like Moltke, who shall do nothing but organise for war. He would get rid of "that ridiculous comedy called the Council of Defence" and in its place have a man of tried intelligence, who has studied all the questions involved. Then he asks for more experts in the Navy, whose differences of opinions shall be decided by the House of Commons. Then, as to coal, he would purchase mines at home and abroad. As all naval engineers prefer Welsh coal, it is not much use buying up mines abroad. As to the auxiliaries, he would have them able to lay their hands on these vessels directly they are wanted. He also advocates the keeping of "pattern vessels" of all auxiliaries in commission with service squadrons in peace time, and the abolition of all warships useless to fight, and valueless from lack of speed. Then, with regard to the Reserves, he suggests the keeping of a register of skilled artisans and others, not necessarily sailors by profession, who could on emergency be called on to fill certain ratings in men-of-war, such men to be duly enlisted as "reservists" and paid a retaining wage. At the present moment the naval reserves are only 19,000 men, whereas they ought to be 70,000 and if he had anything to do with it they would be 140,000. Admiral Close's views are not widely different. On the subject of naval training, Lord Charles is sounder than on some other subjects touched upon. But he makes an absurd suggestion that the admirals' ages should average 45 years. We are with him when he advocates an increase of combined manœuvres and that the army and navy combined manœuvres should be held yearly at all naval bases; and he would pay seamen-gunners who are first-class shots as skilled mechanics. His recommendation that at as early a date as possible, the whole War fleet should be mobilised to test organisation and discover weak points is one in whose favour it is impossible to write too strongly. But on the whole Lord Charles Beresford's address is not likely to receive the serious consideration he would have for it. "If I were First Lord of the Admiralty," "If were first Lord of the Admiralty," Lord Charles repeated, telling his hearers what he would do! If Lord Charles Beresford were First Lord of the Admiralty, his occupation would be gone. We are disposed to think he is less harmful as a critic than he would be as an administrator. He is a good man to stir up a mob and persuade the electors that a heavy increase in naval expenditure is an absolute necessity. But the Lords of the Admiralty we imagine would prefer him to figure as a free-lance than as a colleague or as a squadron Commander-in-Chief.

EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

WHILST bitter controversy has been raging in regard to the conduct and condition of the concentration Camps in South Africa, it does not seem to have been generally recognised that philanthropic efforts were being made to organise and institute a systematised scheme of education for the benefit of the Boer prisoners generally, and of their children in particular. As early as November 1900, Mr. E. B Sargeant was entrusted with the duties of Director of Public Instruction in the Transvaal, and since his arrival in South Africa his efforts have been crowned with success that is very probably much beyond his hopes. The idea of Government educationalists in sending out Mr. Sargeant at this early stage to fight a somewhat unequal battle was that with the education of the Boer children and the consequent widening of their ideas, the prejudices which the war might leave in its train would be removed, and the inculcation of wholesome thought and the precepts of modern civilization would lead to the amicable fusion of the two peoples. Mr. Sargeant lost no time in embarking upon his apparently formidable task; and he immediately displayed his tact and practical ability as a teacher. Most men, imbued with that dogmatism which the practice of the didactic art is so apt to create, would have set to work immediately to apply School methods to the teaching of the Boers. Not so Mr. Sargeant. He was quick to see their tendencies and quick to humour their fancies and their foibles. Their own requests were in the majority of cases the means of bringing instruction to them, so diplomatic were Mr. Sargeant's methods of showing his nation's enemies what was good for them. Mr. Sargeant appointed inspectors—personally inaugurated schools in all districts where concentration camps existed, and in six months after his plans had come into operation could claim to have a school list of over 8,000 children—surely a remarkable result when the extraordinary circumstances under which the schools are held is remembered. Not only that, but the roll is increasing, and with the increase in numbers there is also an increase in the spirit of emulation and pride which spurs on the little Boers in their studies. The percentage of the average attendance at these concentration camp schools to the number of children enrolled is over 70, and the parents of the schools do all in their power to assist the teachers in their work. One of the chief difficulties which have to be contended with is, of course, the instability of the camps; their liability to be removed. On several occasions where substantial stone structures have been erected for use as schools, an order has come along to remove the camp to higher ground, and all the labour and expense of building has been rendered futile. Mr. Sargeant has also supervised the importation into South Africa of a hundred well equipped teachers from England, and these are working well and with good results. In a circular letter of instruction sent to these teachers on their arrival at Cape Town, Mr. Sargeant shrewdly says: "During this prolonged war, almost the first common ground that we have held with those opposed to us is the school; and in my humble opinion the reason that both races have put aside their differences even while the struggle still continues, and stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of education is that the teaching is of a non-political character." He lays stress on the importance of giving the children a good knowledge of English, while at the same time respecting and even encouraging them in their religious creeds. The organisation in the camp schools, we are given to understand, is far from being perfected, but the attendant success in this novel field of educational enterprise will always be regarded as an opening triumph for the system of education in the new colonies.

THE RECENT FIGHTING.

DESPITE Mr. Schalk-Burgher's peace mission, the severe fighting during the last few days supports the statements of correspondents who have told us that the Boer leaders have made their plans for another autumn and winter campaign. Boschmanskop where the Dragoon Guards, after attempting to surprise a laager of the enemy, were forced to fight a rear guard action, is near Ermelo where Botha has for some time occupied a strong position. They were doubtless part of his force who reinforced the body attacked by the Dragoons, compelling them to withdraw. Botha is apparently contemplating a repetition of his attempt to invade Natal. It is not likely to meet with any more success than the raid which failed six months ago, but it may serve to draw off attention from De Wet and Delarey. Delarey's attacks on Von Donop's and Lord Methuen's columns were, of course, designed to counteract the movements against the much harassed De Wet, and now that Delarey is being chivied in the Western Transvaal, Botha is once more becoming active in the East. A Brussels correspondent states that last year the Boer Commandant-General concluded a secret treaty with the Queen of the Swazis by which he is permitted to draw upon the resources of Swaziland for supplies. It is also stated that Botha contemplates a final retirement into Swaziland where he calculates to give the British much trouble in the mountains. Meanwhile the recent fighting has been of the most determined character. Delarey's forces after their successes over Von Donop and Methuen appear to have been demoralised by the vigour of the resistance they encountered at Hart River, for though the casualty lists show that our losses were the heavier, not all the entreaties of their gallant and chivalrous leader could persuade them to renew the attack after they had been once repulsed. The story of the fight at Drieknil, is welcome after recent regrettable incidents. The reconnoitring force made a gallant stand against greater numbers and in the close fighting the behaviour of the Canadians was conspicuous for its bravery.

As at present arranged, the gap in his Excellency the Viceroy's programme, between his return from Mussoorie on May 1st and his arrival in Simla will be spent in fishing and marching in the hills from Dehra to Simla. But the weather may lead to a modification of this part of the programme.

THE R. I. M. S. Hardinge arrived at Southampton on the 4th instant.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, arrived at Marseilles on the 5th instant at day light.

DADA RHANES, the dangerous leader of many revolts in Portuguese India, after a period in prison, has been exiled to Timor. Great importance is attributed to the fact.

MR. F. PHILLIPS, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces takes six month's leave in May. Mr. H. A. Cramp, the Chief Secretary, will officiate for Mr. Phillips, and Mr. B. Robertson, will be appointed Chief Secretary, to the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Robertson is at present on special duty in Bombay, but it is expected that this will be finished by about the end of this month.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury, Hassan Hajee Essak was convicted of being engaged in the process of counterfeiting King's coin, of being fraudulently in possession of counterfeit coin, and of being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting coins, and was sentenced to hard labour for four years. His comrade, Chotcokhan Ali Mardankhan, was also convicted of one of the charges and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

THE Debra Dun and Mussoorie Railway Syndicate recently addressed the Government of India in the Public Works Department regarding the prospects of the project. As a matter of fact the Government of India have not yet come to a final decision regarding the alignment of the proposed Railway, and the consideration of the question has been deferred until offers for the construction of the line without a guarantee are received. The Syndicate, we understand, are now sending in an application to make a revised alignment, and to construct an electric railway from Debra Dun to Landour.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt, were Sir Edward Law, the Finance Minister; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Acquin Martin; Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, President of the Irrigation Commission; Sir John Lambert, Ex-Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Major-General R. H. Cunliffe; the Hon. A. N Curzon; Count and Countess of Cardam; Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Colonel D. M Lumsden, Lady Maud Lygon; and Brigadier-General C. R. MacGregor.

IT appears that there is to be no restaurant, in the ordinary sense of the word, at the Delhi Art Exhibition. What is proposed is rather a glorified tea room, where light refreshments can be obtained at any hour of the day. This room will also be available on occasion for banquets, or other entertainments on a large scale. The plan of the Exhibition buildings and grounds also contains provision for several little refreshment kiosques, which will be scattered about the grounds. They will take the shape of imitation mosques. The grounds, it need hardly be said, will be laid out in a most artistic fashion, and an artificial watercourse will be taken through them.

THE British authorities in South Africa are anxious to secure settlers for Government lands in the Transvaal and they have recently appointed Lieutenant R. Valentine Webster, Cape Colonial Forces, Inspector to the Settlement Board. His duty is to draw up a scheme for the placing of settlers upon lands that belong to the State and are now immediately available. In a letter to Colonel Lumsden, Lieutenant Webster writes that anyone in India wishing to take up land should apply to him direct, addressing letters to Government Buildings, Pretoria. They should state the amount of capital which they wish to invest; their farming-experince, if any: and also whether they have served in Lumsden's Horse.

STORIES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

REVIEWED BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.

It has come to be the general opinion that in no battles, since fire-arms were invented, was ever displayed a more heroic bravery, a more stubborn perseverance, a more careless defiance of privation, suffering, and inevitable death than was shown by the soldiers of the Northern and Southern, armies in the great American Civil War. On one side were strategy, tactics, and a knowledge of arms; on the other, overwhelming numbers and financial resources that equipped fresh battalions to fill the blood-stained gaps in the fighting line.

The history of that furious fighting makes grim reading, writes Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in "The Daily Express" At Chancellorsville the hero Lee, with his five-and-forty thousand, defeated Hooker, though the odds were two to one against him. Thirty thousand men fell in that fight. At Shiloh one in four was killed or wounded; at Gettysburg fifty thousand out of one-hundred and sixty thousand at Chickamauga one in three was out of action when the day closed in upon that bloody field; at Coldharbour it is said that twenty minutes saw more slaughter than two hours in any other recorded battle.

In all, six hundred thousand men sacrificed their lives for the disputed cause.

Gallant gentlemen the Southerners had proved themselves in the miseries and triumphs of those campaigns; but their manner of meeting adversity was even more worthy of honest admiration. In proud silence they faced the ruin that lay before them, unbending uncomplaining.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The spirit of the South, its joy and sorrw, its sad memories and bitter regrets, has been interpreted to us of recent years by two writers—G. W. Cable and Thomas Nelson Page. They treat the subject delicately, tenderly as only men may do whose every sympathy is in their work. Lately there has been published here a collection of short stories by the latter under the title of In Ole Virginia. You will do well to read them.

I take the first which the book opens—The Grey Jacket of No. 4. It is the tale of an old soldier who had fought most bravely for the Confederates, but had been falling step by step into the hopeless depths of a drunken vagrancy. He had pawned everything he possessed save the stained grey jacket which he had worn throught his last campaign.

In 1890 there was a monument unveiled at Richmond to General Lee, that great and lofty Southerner whose name is sacred in the South for all time. Of course, No. 4, as the old, tipsy soldier was called, had found his way thither. He was to join with the remnant of his company in the march past of the veterans, and he was to wear his old jacket once more.

It was a great gathering. Men had come from Oregon and distant California to be present. Old wooden-legged soldiers had stumped it from West Virginia. For the memory of Lee, the old commander who had led them through a score of the fiercest battles world had ever seen, was something near the heart, to be honoured with fervour with great enthusiasm, with many tears.

When the old soldiers came there was a tempest wild cheers choking with sobs and tears, the well-known once heard never forgotten cry of the battling South, known in history as "the rabel yell." Men and women and children joined in it. It began at the first sight of the regular column, swelled up the crowded streets, rose to the thronged housetops-ran along them for squares like a conflagration, and then came rolling back in volume only to rise and swell again greater than before. Men wept; children shrilled, women sobbed aloud.

What was it? Only a thousand or two of old or aging men riding or tramping along through the dust of the street, under some old flags, dirty and ragged and stained. But they represented the spirit of the South; they represented the spirit which, when honour was in question never counted the cost; spirit that had stood up for the South against overwhelming odds for four years, and until the South had crumbled and perished under the forces of war; the spirit that is the strongest guarantee to us to-day that the Union is and is to be; the spirit that, glorious in victory, had displayed a fortitude yet greater in defeat.

Carrying an old standard, so battered and torn as to be scarcely recognisable as a flag, was "No. 4." But he was not in the grey jacket of which he was so proud.

As he passed me I caught his eye. He saw my perplexity about the jacket, glanced up at the torn colours, and pointed to a figure just beyond him dressed in a short, faded jacket. "No. 4" had been selected, as the highest honour, to carry the old colours which he had once saved and not to bear off all the honours from his friend, he had with true comradeship made Binford Terrell wear his cherished jacket.

"The Burial of the Guns" is a story of the final surrender of Lee and his starving army in 1865. A battery had been detached to hold a mountain pass, and had held it gallantly, Inflicting great loss on the enemy. They were ragged and war worn, but as stout-hearted as ever, these grey-clad heroes. Each of their six guns had its nickname, each a a written story of its exploits through those four years of fearful slaughter.

Then came the news of the surrender of Lee. The war was over.

The colonel gathered them round him in the twilight of a dying day. He would not let the guns fall into the enemy's hands. In fifty minutes they were to roll the guns over the precipice beneath them into the deep stream below. Suddenly the colonel threw out his hands towards them.

GOING HOME.

"Men," he said—and his voice changed at the word, and sounded like a father's or a brother's—"My men, I cannot let you go so. We were neighbours when the war began—many of us, and some not here to-night; we have been more since then—comrades, brothers in arms; we have all stood for one thing—for Virginia and the South, we have all done our duty—tried to do out duty; we have fought a good fight, and now it seems to be over, and we have been overwhelmed by numbers, not whipped—and we are going home. We have the future before us—we don't know just what it will bring but we can stand a good deal. We have proved it. Upon us depends the South in the future as in the past. You have done your duty in the past, you will not fail in the future. Go home and be honest, brave, self-sacrificing, God-fearing citizens, as you have been soldiers, and you need not fear for Virginia and the South. . . . Go home and bring up your children to love her, and though you may have nothing else to leave them, you can leave them the heritage that they are sons of men who were in Lee's army."

We can imagine the scene that followed. Men crying like children, offering to go down and fight one more battle on the plain, falling at his feet with prayers, sobs, oaths. But at last he quieted their excitement, and they fell away to their camp fires.

There was the sound of a roll call, and the soldiers could be seen gathered eagerly round one who wrote. Presently a deputation appeared before the colonel bearing a paper. Upon it were the names of the company, including all who had been killed and wounded while fighting the guns. Thus it concluded:—

We ain't surrendered; just disbanded, and we pledges ourselves to teach our children to love the South and General Lee; and to come when we're called anywheres an' anytime, so help us God.

This document was placed in a gun, of which the muzzle and vent were then closed.

BURYNG THE GUNS.

Once more they fired the other guns, a challenge on the misty night to the enemy on the plains below. Once more a cheer burst forth, the long, wild, old familiar rebel yell for the guns they had fought with and loved, and then:—

The guns were run up once more to the edge of the cliff; and the men stood by them with their hands still on them. A deadly silence fell on the men, and even the horses behind seemed to feel the spell. There was a long pause, in which not a breath was heard from any man, and the soughing of the tree-tops above and the rushing of the rapides below, were the only sounds!

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER SEVERE FIGHTING.

BOERS REPULSED.

GALLANTRY OF THE CANADIANS.

HEAVY BRITISH AND BOER LOSSES.

THE FIGHT AT BOSCHMANSKOP.

MORE TROOPS BEING RAISED IN AUSTRALIA.

BOTHA'S THREATENED INVASION OF NATAL.

THE BOER FORCE IN THE FIELD.

OUR LATE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Brigadier Kitchener reports from Drieknil in the Western Transvaal that he sent a force on the 31st ultimo, to reconnoitre the Hart River when the force struck the track of some guns which they followed for eight miles and made a running fight.

On emerging into the open plain large Boer reinforcements advanced on our flanks forcing our troops to occupy hastily entrenched positions at close quarters. Fighting ensued till the enemy was repulsed on all sides.

Delarey and Kemp who were present vainly attempted to persuade the Boers, who numbered 1,500, to renew the fight, but they had suffered too heavily and retreated.

Our losses were also severe.

One party of Canadian Rifles held their post until every man was either killed or wounded.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Our casualties in the fighting near Drieknil on the 31st were three officers and 24 men killed and 16 officers and 131 men wounded.

Reuter (Pretoria) states that the Boer losses in the same action were 137.

The casualty list shows that in the fighting at Boschmanskop, the Second Dragoon Guards lost seventeen killed and 56 wounded. Three National Scouts were also killed.

A General Order has been issued at Melbourne raising four new battalions for service in South Africa to be styled the Commonwealth Contingent.

Elaborate defensive measures are being taken in Natal which appear to confirm the Boer reports that Botha is threatening an invasion.

APRIL 6.

The number of Boers still in the field amount to eight thousand, and they are scattered from Zoutpansberg in the North, Sunderland in the South, from Caries in the West and Pietretief in the East.

Delarey alone has a large commando.

The killed on our side at Drieknil include Captain Challoner and Captain Lemarchant of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The killed at Boschmanskop include Major Walker of 2nd Dragoon Guards.

The Boers lost at least 62.

The gallant stand made by the Canadians at Hart River, has caused intense enthusiasm in Canada and is expected to increase the recruiting for the Fourth Contingent.

APRIL, 6.

Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to Lord Minto his congratulations to the Dominion on the heroic conduct of the Canadian Rifles in the action with Delarey at Hart River, and his deep regret at the heavy losses they suffered, and his sympathy with the relatives of those who were killed.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The official statement regarding the execution of the two officers confirms the previous account.

The accused belonged to a Colonial Corps the Bushveldt Carbineers.

Major Lenahan, who commanded the Corps, was found guilty of culpable neglect and ordered to Australia, the Corps being previously disbanded.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The consensus of opinion in Australia is that Lieutenants Handcock and Morant, who were court martialled and shot for shooting Boer prisoners fully merited their fate.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

It is announced at Vienna that the unrest in the Balkans is not regarded as menacing tranquility in that quarter.

Austria and Russia are acting jointly and giving due attention to the matter.

Acting on their advice the Porte has sent reinforcements to the threatened points.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Cape Parliament has been prorogued till the 1st August.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

Russia has obtained an Irade granting the same privileges to schools and public edifices in Palestine and Syria as was lately secured by France.

THE COMING CORONATION.

ABYSSINIA'S REPRESENTIVE.

Ras Makonnen will represent King Menelik at the Coronation of King Edward.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

TRAGIC END TO A MATCH.

CROWD BREAK THE BARRIERS.

THREE KILLED MANY INJURED.

In the Association Match to-day, between England and Scotland at Glasgow, one goal each was made. The crowd then broke the barrier down and in the rush three were killed and 125 injured.

Owing to the interference of the crowd in the play the match does not count in the International contest.

APRIL 6.

Twenty people have died in the infirmaries at Glasgow from injuries received in yesterdays disaster at the football match.

DESTRUCTION OF EUSTON HALL BY FIRE.

Euston Hall, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, has been gutted by fire.

The pictures and sculptures were saved.

A MAORI FORCE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand has decided to enrol a defensive force of Maori Volunteers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CECIL RHODES'S WILL.

AN IMPERIAL LEGACY.

GENEROUS EDUCATIONAL BEQUESTS.

PRESS PANEGYRICS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes in his will bequeaths £100,000 to Oriel College. He leaves his place at Grooteschuur as a residence for the future Prime Minister of the Federal Government of the States of South Africa.

He provides for a large number of scholarships at Oxford to be given to young Colonials and Americans with the object of fostering the union of English-speaking races. Not merely scholastic attainments, but success in manly sports, manly qualities, and moral force of character will be considered in awarding the scholarships.

Fifteen scholarships of £250 per annum each are to be given to German students, whom the Emperor William will nominate.

The testator says that a good understanding between England, Germany and America will secure the peace of the world.

LONDON, APRIL, 5.

It is estimated that Mr. Rhodes in his will disposes of six millions sterling.

The papers publish panegyrics on Mr. Rhodes declaring that his will imperishably preserves all that is best in perhaps the greatest personality of our time. He was, they say, one of the first of dreamers and thinkers of any age.

The "Times" and "Daily Telegraph" say he furnishes a modern parallel of Cæsar, who made the Commonwealth his heir.

The American press regards Mr. Rhodes' will as likely to cement the friendship between England and America.

APRIL 6.

The American press dwells upon the characteristic language of Mr. Rhodes' will and says the document will be a perpetual link between great Britain an America.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

COLONEL GRIMM'S CONFESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says:—A Russian General who has been deputed to Paris over the betrayal of Russian Military secrets by Colonel Grimm communicates to a French paper an evidently inspired account.

He says that what Colonel Grimm divulged to Germany was the confidential annual report of the state of the troops in the Warsaw District which he prepared for the Czar. The statement is evidently made to reassure the French.

The Russian General adds that Colonel Grimm was a model officer and his offence was incredible. But he confessed he had been ruined by his mistress who acted as a go-between.

MR. C. B. FRY.

NOT TO PLAY FOR HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. C. B. Fry contradicts the report that he will leave Sussex County in order to play for Hampshire.

MR. GILES GOES ON LEAVE.

POONA, APRIL 6.

The Honourable Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, goes on nine months' leave; Professor Selby Principal, Deccan College, acts for him, and Professor Sharpe, Elphinstone College, acts for Professor Selby.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

ANOTHER TIGER SHOT.

NARSIMPETT, APRIL 5.

News being received of two kills, Major Afzul Dowlah arranged for two beats yesterday, one at Dharumrowpett, seven miles from the camp, and the other at Gurugdarg two and-a-half miles further off.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon had just got on their "machan," and some of the staff were walking back to get on to the elephants, when an angry growl was heard, and, a moment after, a huge tiger bounded out, much to the consternation of those on foot. His Excellency fired a shot, but missed the brute, who roared and bounded away, presenting a most magnificent picture. The beat had not commenced, and the sudden appearance of the tiger was owing to his having been disturbed.

After lunch, their Excellencies left for Gurugdarg After all were posted, the beat commenced, and a bear walked along most gingerly, but was not fired at by his Excellency, as he was waiting for Master Stripes, who soon showed himself and was shot.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, APRIL 4.

At a meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Educational Conference, held at Aligarh, on 3rd April, it was resolved that the proposal of the Delhi Local Committee of the Conference of selecting His Highness Sir Agha Sultan Mahomed Shah Agha Khan, K.C.I.E., of Bombay, as the President of this year's General Conference to be held at Delhi be unanimously adopted and gladly agreed to, as in the opinion of the members of the Central Standing Committee no better selection could be made. His Highness being of Royal family, a leader of a religious sect of the Mahomedan community, a most enlightened scholar of very high literary and educational attainments, greatly respected and honoured and a most influential gentleman looked up to by all classes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Connaught Rangers relieve the Welsh Regiment at Ahmednager pending the arrival of a Battalion from South Africa, which eventually goes there.

The York and Lancaster Regiment on arrival at Mhow will send a company to Nusserabad and one company to Neemuch for duty during the absence of the Connaught Rangers and three companies of the Royal Irish now at Mhow, will join their regimental headquarters at Kamptee.

Lieut. H. O'S. Moore R. E. is transferred from the Madras to the Bombay command, Military Works.

Lieut. P. G. H. Hogg and C.JH. John, R. E., from home are posted to the Rangoon and Calcutta sections respectively of the Indian submarine mining corps.

It is notified that native infantry regiments armed with Martini-Henri rifles are not to begin the annual course for 1902-03 until they have been re-armed, which shows that no further delay is expected in completing the re-armament of the Native Army.

The 17th Bombay Infantry and 20th Madras Infantry have been re-armed with M. L. E. Rifles.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

The Government of India offices opened here yesterday. Most of the senior officials are still on tour, but each day sees fresh arrivals and the process of settling in will not be long drawn out. Very few houses are still unlet and the season promises to be a gay one. The shortness of the snow during the past winter is principally noticeable in the forwardness of the gardens, pear, cherry, peach, and apple trees being already in blossom, at least a fortnight earlier than usual. The roads are not specially dusty, at present, but we are told there may be some difficulty about the water supply later on. This trouble, however, is likely to be very much less serious than in dry years in the past, very great improvements having been effected, of late, in the reservoirs and other arrangements connected with the catchment area in the neighbouring hills. The Chor is only streaked with white, instead of presenting the solid snow cap it usually possesses in April, and the ranges to the north are distinctly less thickly covered than is their wont. The Meteorological authorities tell us that the deficiency in moisture, which this state of things indicates, extends not only throughout Upper India but over Baluchistan, Persia and Afghanistan. This is bad enough in itself. The winter crops having suffered everywhere. It also causes anxiety for the future, for past experience leads us to regard with disquietude, as being liable to adversely affect the monsoon, any departure from the ordinary course of weather at this season of the year.

Up to comparatively recently the orthodox theory was to the effect that, other things being equal, scanty snow fall on the Himalayas is likely to be followed by unusually abundant rains. This has unfortunately been proved to require modification, in the light of the history of the two great droughts which have afflicted India since 1896. One explanation which has been offered is that it is the snowfall of April and May, in the higher ranges, which chiefly affects the indraught of the rain bearing winds. This may account for some of the seemingly contradictory observations which have been made as to the casual relationship between the snowfall and the monsoon, since the effect of easily recorded snow accumulations on the outer ranges is liable to be vitiated by falls occurring late in the season in the interior where observers have hitherto been few. This source of error is distinct from that which depends on the also comparatively recently ascertained fact that the meteorological conditions in India are only one of the factors in the problem. It nevertheless directs attention, just now, to the records which are being telegraphed daily to Simla from such places as Leh. The latest information from this region is to the effect that snow has been falling but not in very large amount. This is not unsatisfactory so far as it goes, though it indicates the commencement of a state of things which, if continued, may be serious. Cables will shortly begin to arrive from Mauritius and the Seychelles, which should throw light on the conditions prevailing in the Indian Ocean. When the information from these various sources has been collated and weighed there will still be room for error, but there is no doubt that little by little one source of mistake after another is being eliminated, and that accurate knowledge of the weight to be attached to the various factors will ultimately be arrived at. All that can be at present said, in regard to the vitally important question of the prospects of the coming season, is that, while cause for anxiety exists, no overwhelmingly unfavourable conditions have yet been ascertained to have arisen.

Of local events the most important which I have to record is the change which is being made in the constitution of the Municipality. Under the arrangement which is now to be introduced the Deputy Commissioner will be placed in charge, an Assistant being given to him to relieve him of some of his present work relating to the neighbouring small hill States. This will bring the police and local administration into the same hands. It is only to be criticised on the ground that it deprives the station of the services of the very able Municipal president it now possesses. It is a step in the direction of greater control on the part of the Government in the affairs of a place which exists for the accommodation of officials and will be welcomed by the majority of the latter as tending to fix responsibility where it belongs, a not unimportant matter at a time like the present when the problem of dealing with plague has to be seriously tackled. To the credit of the Municipality it must be said that the disease has, so far, been kept entirely out of the station. Considering its widespread prevalence over the province, however, it is by no means improbable that the first task imperialised Simla may be called upon to undertake will be that of showing other hill stations how to eradicate an epidemic.

As one drives up to Simla from Kalka one sees the cuttings for the railway now well advanced throughout the entire distance. Construction trains will shortly be running on the lower sections and I understand that the Viceroy is to be invited to do part of his journey up the hill, next May by trolley. Another feature of the landscape is beginning to be the new Civil Secretariat buildings which are well above ground on the Gorton Castle site. The Bantong state also has been built upon, the Rajah of Nahan's house being conspicuous. The Walker Hospital is complete and will be opened formally soon after the arrival of the Viceroy.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT MOHAWK.

The transport Mohawk, Captain F. W. Tubb, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, which port she left on the 23rd March. She brought seventy eight Boer prisoners, and the following British troops:—9th Lancers, consisting of 19 officers, and 385 non-commissioned officers and men, 5th Dragoon Guards, comprising 15 officers, 299 non-commissioned officers and men, and details 5 officers and 15 men R. A. M. C. The prisoners of war and troops were landed on Saturday afternoon at the Sassoon Dock and despatched to their destination in three special trains. Out of seventy five Boer prisoners three were detained being sick,-sixteen were sent to Shahajchanpur in route to Baimtal and fifty-nine were despatched to Sialkote, in two trains. The first train left the Sassoon Dock at 4 p.m., and the second followed half an hour later. The third train for Deolali with the 5th Dragoon guards left the Sassoon Dock at about 5-30 p.m.

9TH LANCERS.

Major S W Follett	Lieut A S Trower
Major F S Lund	2nd Lieut D K L Tooth
Major Lord D J C Campton	2nd Lieut G M Neilson
Capt E R Gordon	2nd Lieut R H R Bookiebank
Capt D J E Beale-Browne	2nd Lieut H D Wood
Lieut J G Stirling	2nd Lieut The Hon R B Cole
Lieut H M Durand	2nd Lieut The Earl of Rosksavage.
Lieut F S Cavendish	
Lieut L W de V Sadleir-Jackson, D S O	Capt and Adjt E F Bell
Lieut R V Wynn	Lieut and Qr-Mrt D Laing
	Major S M Colquhoun, R A M C

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Lieut-Col H John-Gore, C B	Lieut J C Close Brooks
Major F A D O Eustace	Lieut J C Wood
Major H G Kennard	Lieut I S D Gage
Capt W G Winwood, D S O	Lieut R Carr
Lieut O E M Saunders	2nd-Lieut I N S Still
Lieut G A S Home	2nd-Lieut R D Steward
Lieut M R Heard	2nd-Lieut R C Partridge
Lieut M A Black	Capt Young, R A M C

BROACH NOTES.

Last week, writes our correspondent, three of the local sportsmen left Broach to spend the Easter holidays shooting in the Rajpipla jungles. Good sport was had. Two panthers and a hyaina were bagged and another panther was hit but got away.

Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, paid Broach a visit in the middle of this week. He stayed for a couple of days and then went on to Tithal in the Surat District.

Mr. Leggatt, the Assistant Judge of Broach is, it is understood, being transferred shortly to Karwar. His place here will be taken by Mr. Rendall from Satara.

There were 347,000 persons in receipt of relief last week as against 394,000 in the previous week. The figures are fairly stationary except in Bombay and Sind, where a decrease of 40,000 persons is reported.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

THREE HOURS IN THE WATER.

On Saturday afternoon an accident of a serious nature occurred in the Bombay harbour between the Prong lighthouse and the outer light ship. Whilst the Yacht Club races were in progress a skiff manned by Lieutenant Stockes Rees, Rev. Mr. Sadleir and a Blue Jacket of H. M. S. Fox, competed for one of the races which started at about 3 p. m. All went well till the boat reached the stretch between the Prong light house and the outer light ship at about 4-20 p. m. when the boat capsized and the occupants were thrown into the water. A heavy sea was running at the time and a fresh breeze was blowing. The boat came up again and righted herself. The mast, spar, and life buoy were taken out and tied together and with them the occupants kept themselves afloat. The boat was then swamped. The unfortunate party drifted to Pen River but on the turning of the tide they were eventually driven towards Backbay under the stern of a fishing dhow which was at anchor. They were picked up by the dhow at about 8 p.m. and were kept on board till 5 a. m. on Sunday morning, when they were taken up by Torpedo Boat No 104 which went round in search of them. It seems the accident was observed by the men on board the outer Pilot schooner and a boat was at once sent to their rescue, but they were in the mean time driven off and could not be seen, so that the boat had to go back. Mean time telephonic information was sent to the Harbour Master who immediately went out on board the steam launch Leader in search of the missing men. Nothing was known on board H. M. S. Fox, till 6 p. m. when a signal was made by the Commander of the Assaye asking at what time the skiff was last seen running near the light ship. The news of the accident was immediately communicated to all the other naval vessels in the harbour, and three boats from H. M. S. Fox; Torpedo Boat No. 104, Defence Steam Boat Aid H. M. S. Assaye, and the Harbour Masters Tug Leader set out in search of the missing boat. They went out several miles but no trace could be found. Great fears were entertained by the naval men in the harbour as to the safety of the missing men. All the above vessels kept a diligent search during the whole night and went round in different directions. The Torpedo Boat No. 104 was the first to meet them safe on board the native fishing dhow. They were well treated by the Tindal and the crew of the fishing boat. When they transferred on board the Torpedo Boat they were in a weak condition and the Rev. gentleman is suffering from exhaustion. The Assaye returned to her moorings at about 8 a.m. yesterday.

NEW MEMBER OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON.

As announced by us last week, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed Judical Member of H. E. the Governor's Council in succession to the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant. Mr. Fulton is a Civilian of thirty-three years' service, and has been known to have done excellent work during that period at Surat, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Sukkarpur, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Rangoon, and Satara. He is highly connected, having been married to the daughter of Sir Michael Westroop before the latter retired from the post of Chief Justice of Bombay. His genial nature, affable manner, and kind and considerate disposition have gained for him the respect and esteem of all classes wherever he has been, while his social good qualities have made him a very popular member of society.

Joining the service in August 1869, and arriving in this country in November following, Mr. Fulton was placed under the Collector of Surat to learn routine business and was soon appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate in that district. He served in a similar capacity in Ahmedabad and Karachi—at the latter place as Educational Inspector in Sind in addition to his own duties. In March 1875, he officiated in the more important post of Assistant Commissioner, Broach, Inspector-General of Registration, and Educational Inspector in Sind. In April 1876, Mr. Fulton retrieved to the regular judicial branch of the service as officiating Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur. Two years later, that is in March 1878, we find him officiating as Registrar as the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. In February 1881, Mr. Fulton was confirmed in the appointment, and continued to discharge its duties until March 1884, when he was appointed to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, and in September of the same year as Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik. In January 1885 he went to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. We next find him officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge at Kanara, and subsequently at Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. In may and again in December 1887, Mr. Fulton officiated as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. On his return to this country from furlough to Europe, Mr. Fulton was, in December 1889, placed on special duty in Kathiawar. In January and February 1891, and again in April of the same year, he was placed on special duty to adjudicate the disputes between the States of Kutch and Morvi and Kutch and Novanagar. In May 1891, Mr. Fulton's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment, as Judical Commissioner in Burma.

About ten years ago, that is in November 1892, Mr. Fulton was appointed by the Bombay Government to act as a judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice (now Sir John) Jardine. This selection proved acceptable to the legal profession and to the public generally who were well acquainted with Mr. Fulton's work while he was Registrar of the Court in Bombay. The record of his services showed that Mr. Fulton brought to the High Court a wide and varied experience, which could not fail to be useful in the discharge of his judicial duties. Once more in March 1894, and a third time in March 1896, Mr. Fulton officiated as a Judge of the High Court at Bombay. From December to February 1897, he was placed on special duty in the Judicial Department; and in the latter month, was confirmed in the office of a Judge of the High Court. He has had a year's furlough to Europe from March 1899 to March 1900; and since his return to Bombay in the latter month, continued to administer justice both on the Appellate and Original Sides of the High Court to the satisfaction of the public and the profession generally. In September 1900, Mr. Fulton again went on furlough for six months, during which Mr. G. C. Wentworth officiated for him; and since his return in March 1901, has worked efficiently on the bench of the High Court.

CLOTHING FOR THE FAMINE STRICKEN.

Lady Jenkins begs to thank Messrs. Jankoo and Sons for a donation of Rs. 200, to the fund for providing blankets and clothing for the people on the Famine Relief Works in Kathiawar and Guzerat during the rainy season; Mr. Narrotumdass Morarji for Rs. 100 and Messrs. Jamaluck Brothers for Rs. 50. Lady Jenkins regrets that as she is leaving for land on Saturday next she will be unable to receive further subscriptions.

PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER DEO. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "Deo. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, arrived on the 5th instant from Genoa:—

Major Ryod	Mr Henry Preis
Mrs Ryod	Mr J M Kapawalla
Mr W Walker	Revd Piere Jean
Mrs Walker	Revd C Piacento
Mrs R McDowel and child	Miss W Badewords
Mr M W Duboise	Mrs A arton
Mrs Duboise	Mr G Romotter
Mr Severni	Captain A Muzio
Mrs Severni	Miss C Greenstadt
Mr Charles Rauer	2d deck

POINT-TO-POINT RACES AT MAROLE.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' FIXTURE.

The road from Andheri to Marole presented an animated appearance on Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of Mr. J. L. Symons' Point-to-Point races. This is the fourth annual occasion upon which Mr. Symons has entertained his friends with a racing programme of more than usual interest at Marole. Most of the spectators made the journey from Bombay to Andheri by train, and negociated the last two miles from the Railway Station to the improvised course in tongas and traps. There were a good many mounted spectators also on the ground and they were able to follow the racing to advantage. The card was made up of three events all of which were well filled, and the sport could be followed for a good deal of the distance by the numerous gathering who took up their stand at the winning post. The course chosen was from Marole north about a mile and a half, and the turning post was prominent on a hill to the left of the road to Andheri. The first half was necessarily rather hilly, but the course was fairly straight forward, riding being, however, rather difficult on account of the frequency of cactus hedges. In the first race the Powai Cup—Good Boy and Shamshad shared the popular fancy. However Good Boy ran right out of the course, Mr. Fischer losing a stirrup and having a tough time in getting his steed round again. Lady fell a few yards from the start, and on the hill Shamshud came down, though Mr. Moore succeeded in getting on again. He rode a plucky race for third place. On the hill Vi took the lead and taking the country well came home a winner by four lengths, Mr. Cram's Mary Winton making a good try all along the homeward run. Victoria and Skylark ran a capital race in the Marole cup. Fritz ran well up to the hill, but then stopped short with a broken blood vessel. All the way home Victoria and Skylark raced neck, and neck, but fifty yards from home there was a nasty bump. Eventually Victoria won by head. Lieut. Col. Bull's Badger did not run although he was entered for the race, he having lamed himself the previous day. The Vehar Cup was won by Oaklands, Detective made the running to the hill, but on the way home Oaklands took a long lead and won easily. Mrs. Forbes distributed the Cups after the races, and Mr. Symons was loudly cheered, similar honour being afterwards accorded to the ladies who had taken part in the proceedings. The following are the details:—

The Powai Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race for ponies 14-1 hands and under. English and Welers to carry 12st. and over. Arabs and C.-B.'s 11st. and over, 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Turf Clubs and P. A. certificates accepted. A prize will be given to the Lady who nominates the winner. Also one to the owner of the second horse provided there are not less than five runners. Distance—about 3 miles.

Mr Fromm's ch aus m Vi, 11, rider Owner, 12st, nominated by Mrs Leslie 1
Mr Cram's b aus m Mary Winton, 12st, nominated by Miss Forbes 2
Capt Tomkin's g a p Shamshad, rider Mr Moore, 11st, nominated by Mrs Smetham 3
Major Rogers's dk br aus Nancy, 11 0 1-2, rider Owner, 12st 4
Mr Heeblethwaite's g a p Cypress, 12 3, rider Mr Lord, 10st 7lbs, nominated by Mrs A T Laing 0
Mr Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 14 0 3-4, rider Owner, 13st, nominated by Mrs Forbes 0
Mr Fischer's ch a g Harlingaam, 13 2 1-2, rider Mr Koe, 10st 7lbs, nominated by Lady Jenkins 0
Mr Bowles' g a p Valley, 13 3 1-2, 11st 0
Mr T Laing's dun aus m Lady, rider Mr Priestley, 12st, nominated by Mrs Brooks 0

The Marole Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race for horses, English and Welers to carry 12st. and over, English and Welers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs, Arabs and C.-B.'s 10st 7lbs, and over. A prize will be given to the lady who nominates the winner. Also one to the owner of the second horse, provided there are not less than five runners. Distance—about 3 miles.

Mr Fischer's ch aus m Victoria, rider Owner, 12st, nominated by Mrs Saatchee 1
Mr McLausland's b aus g Skylark, rider Owner, 12st, nominated by Mrs McLausland 2
Mr Fischer's b aus m Athelorose 14 1, rider Mr Koe, 11st, nominated by Mrs Colin Ross 3
Mr Bomjis's b aus g Fritz, rider, Mr Cram, 12st, nominated by Mrs Leslie 0
Mrs Nash's b aus g Scout, rider Mr Alston, 12st, nominated by Mrs Parker 0

The Vehar Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race for all horses which up to time of starting have never won a point-to-point or a race, or a steeplechase. English and Welers 12st. and over. English and Welers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs, Arabs and C.-B.'s 10st. 7lbs and over. A prize will be given to the lady who nominates the winner. Also one to the owner of the second horse provided there are not less than five runners. Distance—about 3 miles.

Mr McLausland's ch aus g Oaklands, rider Mr Moore, 12st, nominated by Mrs McClausland 1
Mr Fischer's b aus m Venus, 14 1 1-4, rider Owner, 11st, nominated by Mrs Bayley 2
Mr Seymour Hale's ch aus m Dashing Girl, rider Mr Coghlan, 11st, nominated by Mrs Mawson 3
Mr Kerr's blk aus m Sally, 11, 11st 4
Mr Brooks's b aus g The Squire, rider Mr Lord, 12st, nominated by Mrs Brooks 0
Mr Barnes's ch aus m Gossamer, rider Mr Mitchell 0
Lady Jenkin's b aus g Detective, rider Mr Brown, 12st 0
Mr Wilkinson's Ugly, 11 2, rider Owner, 11st nominated by Mrs Forbes 0

NEW JUDGE OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE HON. MR. HERBERT BATTY.

The Hon. Mr. Herbert Batty, M. A. (Cantab.) Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court, in Sind, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, is a Civilian of thirty-two years' standing, and is a barrister-at-law. He joined the service in August 1870, and arriving in this country in October of the same year, was placed under the Collector of Satara to learn the routine of business. After serving as Assistant Collector at Satara and Poona, he was transferred to the Educational Department as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College in July 1872. Three years later we find him again in the judicial branch of the service as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, and in May 1876 as officiating Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh. Mr. Batty also held the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh in August and September 1876. After working as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, Mr Batty went on two years' furlough to Europe, and on his return to this country in March 1881, was posted as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana, being transferred to Shikarpur in the following month as officiating Judge and Sessions Judge. Mr. Batty next served in similar capacities at Hyderabad and Ahmedabad until November 1885, when he was appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational departments, and Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. He next served as officiating Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, Kanara, Thana, etc., and in April 1888 was transferred to Bombay to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge. In May 1893, and again in October 1899 Mr. Batty ably discharged the duties of officiating Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. On his return to Bombay from a year's furlough to Europe in May 1892, he again held the post of acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and was confirmed in the appointment in the following month. Mr. Batty was placed on special duty in Bombay from July to August 1895, and from July 1895 to December 1896, enjoyed the honour of an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He subsequently discharged the duties of officiating Secretary to Government in charge of the Political, Separate, Judical, and Legislative departments, and of officiating Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Batty had then a two years' furlough to Europe; and on his return to this country in December 1898, was placed on special duty in revising the draft District Municipal Bill, being again appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council from February 1899. In April of the same year, he was appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind; and having reverted to the post of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, was once more appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council in January 1900. In July 1900, Mr. Batty was appointed to officiate as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy on leave for three months. He discharged his duties with considerable ability both on the Appellate and Original Sides of the Court, his judgments being notable for lucidity of arrangement and terseness of expression. By his uniform courtesy during that time, he gained the respect and esteem of all members of the Native Bar. In November 1900, Mr. Batty again went to Sind to officiate as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court; and in March 1901, was confirmed in the appointment.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE WORK OF THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

If England is to maintain the commercial status which she now enjoys, there is one problem which she is bound to face—the question how she is to assure an adequate supply of skilled craftsmen for her industries. Education, it is to be feared, has brought in its train some evils as well as blessings. The sons of skilled artisans on leaving school no longer desire to follow in the footsteps of their fathers; and not always because a seventh standard education has given them ambition for higher things. More often the fact is that they desire to save the sweat of the brow by which it is decreed man shall earn his bread, and prefer the career of the clerk at the desk or of the ticket puncher on the tramcar to the sturdy life beside the forge. Probably the wages question enters into this subject very largely. No one would blame a youth for accepting the outdoor work of the tramcar conductor in preference to that of the smith, if the wages were identical. But be that as it may the fact remains that education of the sort that the rising generation of England is now receiving—though it may conduce to the betterment of the individual and to his intellectual elevation, may prove the forerunner of a disaster to the community. Industrial competition must result in the long run in the victory of the producer of the best work. The best work can only be produced by the best workmen, and it cannot be denied that steadily, in some cases almost imperceptibly, perhaps, the skilled trades of Britain are being denuded of their most reliable craftsmen. This fact is realized by those who cry out for commercial and technical education. It is argued and rightly too. Of what use is knowledge of the classics to the worker at the loom? It may be a pleasure to him in his idle moments, but it will not assist him to earn his daily bread. Technical Schools have long existed in on all our large provincial centres of manufacture, but their object has been the production, not so much of the workman as of the director and the controller of the workman. Certain it is that of late years the science of electricity with all its industries has proved very attractive to those who make the Technical Schools a stepping stone to the winning of a livelihood, but in that particular direction, it has only resulted in overstocking the labour market. Germany, which produces the keenest rivals of the skilled artisans of England, makes technical education her strong point. The technical schools, of Berlin, are held to be models of perfection, and yet they are carried on, on the same lines as those of English cities and their object is the same. Probably the most farsighted step yet taken in this direction is the institution in connection with the School Boards of "manual centres"—training depots where the subject mostly taught is the trade of the wood worker. Even this, however, is done indiscriminately and with very little idea as to whether the scholar has the remotest intention of becoming a carpenter. It is fairly obvious that the best system of technical education is one which will give each learner an opportunity of following his own tastes and ambitions, and then, having chosen his trade to put the tools in his hand and to show him how to use them. It is rather a curious commentary on European educational progress that, this subject should have been taken in hand in India, grappled successfully, and have produced practical results fully worthy of the expenditure both of capital and of energy. It is quite true that one way the experiments have not been large, that is to say they did not embrace the education of whole communities such as any scheme adopted by an English School Board might be expected to do. Nevertheless these experiments have been unique and in one sense a shining object lesson to the world.

The Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, stands alone. Both in regard to the magnitude of its labours and the excellence of its results it holds a place which no other single institution of a similar nature in India, and there are many—can vie with. The first and primary object of the school is to turn out skilled craftsmen—not supervisors of labour—but though this is the case few students leave the Institution without such a complete knowledge of both the theoretical and practical sides of the avocation that they have chosen that they could, if need arose take charge with almost as much certainty of success as in the ordinary details of their work. The Victoria Technical Institute is to the student what the master is, or should be, to the apprentice, but it is more also, it supplies theoretical knowledge which adds intellegence to the mere mechanical details of work. The engineer is taught the principle of dynamos, and the enamellist is shown what is the chemistry of his industry. All these things add zest to the labour. The Victoria Technical Institute is in its infancy—as yet it has had really little opportunity of demonstration what a really powerful adjunct to the national commercial prosperity of India it will undoubtedly become. India possesses very little of the opportunities of teaching its sons the various trades that are practised in the large cities that exist in England. The time honoured system of apprenticeship, which unhappily in England has developed in a great measure into a labour saving speculation, giving masters of crafts an opportunity of turning over the most irksome of their work to their boys, and allowing them to turn out the most simple to their apprentices, they drawing the proceeds and the nominal apprentice a mere pittance. Such can never exist in India to the same extent. In one way this is a happy circumstance. The plan of apprentice hip which now exists in England conduces not to the production of craftsmen in the great majority of cases, but to the overstocking of the market with goods of a mediocre quality—or at any rate with productions that do not compare at all favourably with the productions of years ago. In India teconical education is a necessity and being a necessity it should be supported not spasmodically, but should be given the support of the whole community. Happily Indian students are of a class that take kindly to any form of study they take up. They work hard and keenly. Year after year the Victoria Technical Institute is sending out accomplished crafts men. As was pointed out at the last prize distribution Government has afforded patronage to the institute, but what is wanted is not patronage or countenance, but actual support, and it may be suggested, extensive emitation. There is room in India for dozens of such institutions as the Victoria Institute. But no argument as to the value of the work done would succeed so well as a recital of the work done and a description of the tuition given at the institute.

Suppose we glance over the various departments. Turning to the Engineering section we cannot but be struck with the complete manner in which everything is carried out. Here is plant enough to stock a factory. And in answer to the argument mentioned at the last annual meeting of the institute by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar that it would be more profitable to teach the student the use of small tools so that they could take their newly learned handicrafts amongst their countrymen and to disseminate the knowledge they have gained, it may be said that the institutes practically answers argument itself. The students are taken through the whole of the various departments of the four trades. In the engineering section we see them first vigorously plying the plane and the chisel in the pattern shop. Next we come to the moulding department, and there to heighten the interest in their work the students are allowed to produce casting of patterns already made by them. The engineering course extends over three years and the first year of that period is spent in the pattern shop and in the moulding shop and the smithy. Machine drawing is also taught to the students much on the same lines as for the South Kensington Examinations. At the end of the year, students are ready to pass on in to the machine department, a department that is as well equipped with appliances as the most covetous of instructors could desire. Indeed it is very doubtful whether there is anywhere either in India or out of it an institution of an educational character that can display such an equipment of modern machinery as is to be found in the Victoria Institute. It may be argued that in English Cities there is not the same need for such an extensive laying down of plant

were this so, and it is certainly not so to any great extent, the knowledge that would be thus gained could not possibly be of a practical kind, and it would not bear comparison with that gained under Mr. Dawson in the Engineering section of the Victoria Institute. The quality of the tuition gained is indicated by the fact that the students have made and continue to make machines for their own use. An interesting subsection of the mechanical engineering department is the instruction given in engine driving by means of an old type locomotive once the property of the G. I. P. Railway. Those who have a leaning towards the avocation of Engine driving can thus get practical tuition in the art. Surely this is an unique form of study so far as an educational institution is concerned at any rate. Indeed there are many things in this department which make the Institute entirely without comparison and without a rival in the realm of education. A surprisingly large number of students can employ themselves in the workshops at one time, but the lectures and practical demonstrations are so arranged that there is no clashing with the first and second and third year scholars. The library contains a large number of works bearing upon theory and practise of engineering and an evidence of the keenness that is displayed by the student in the pursuit of their avocation is the fact that the reading room is eagerly invaded every day. Every year capable engineers are turned out of the workshops and the difficulty appears to be not to make the students work, but to prevent them from overworking themselves.

Adjacent to the mechanical engineering department is the metal workshop another fully equipped laboratory of study. Here the idea is to meet the cost of materials and other expenditure by means of the sale of the productions of the students—a far better system, we opine, than that which is too often adopted in institutions of a similar character in England where the manufacture of fanciful and useless objects with a consequent waste of material considerably heighten's the cost of the establishment without increasing the efficiency of the students. The knowledge that their creations in the school workshop are intended for actual commerce gives the students an idea of the stress of business at the very outset, and is much more likely to result in workmen with a sound commercial instincts than if the productions were mere curiosities to go towards the formation of a kind of school museum. In the metal spinning department are turned out pots and pans of aluminum, milk jugs, cups and saucers, soldiers' water bottles, harness accessories. The whole of the process is performed by the students themselves—the cutting of the sheet metal, the spinning and moulding, and finally the burnishing and if necessary the ornamentation of the surface. Some of the products are passed on into the next department and enamelled, and what is turned out is a distinctly marketable article worthy to compete with any English made manufacture of a similar nature. Mr. Hugh Monie, the principal of the institution, himself superintends the working of this department, and his demonstration appear to be followed with the keenest of interest. If few English schools can claim to have a fully equipped metal workshop certainly none even attempt to give tuition in the art of enamelling. And though comparison with an European and an Indian institution would necessarily be difficult, still on the broad principle that it behoves every country that depends upon commerce for its prosperity to do its best the foster its industries and manufactures, it hardly seems to redound to the credit of the European system of education that no parallell can be found of any sort with this enamelling workshop. Although hardly so important as some of the other departments the enamelling section certainly gets its full measure of success. Here again tuition is given with an idea to pecuniary profit—orders for all descriptions of enamelled ware are solicited and executed. Tenders are given in the ordinary way, specimens are submitted, and the school stands or falls by them just as does an ordinary contractor. Indeed the work of the Victoria Technical Institute enjoys a reputation of its own that has several times acted much to the detriment of English firms who have been in competition for Municipal orders in Bombay. Only a short time ago, the Institute secured an order from the Municipality for name plates for sheets, when in competition with a well-known European firm, and their specimen was without doubt the better production of the two. They send out work all over India. Name plates, gharry tariff plates, and enamelled advertisements being their principal article of commerce. Mr. George Lees, the instructor, states that the profits are encouraging, so it may safely be assumed that the department is not a burden upon the institute. It may be imagined, perhaps, that the process is not wholly gone through, but that is not the fact. Every detail of the enameller's art is taught. Of course the materials are not obtainable in India, and they have to be sent for from Europe. But in course of the instruction given by Mr. Lees, the students are taught how to chemically clean the surface of the metal, to cut and design the stencils, to grind the constituents of the enamel itself, to apply it, and to burn it in. When all this is done an article that any manufactory might be justly proud if it turned out, and when the students leave the institution they are craftsmen of a useful art, and of a very competent order. Metallurgy and the chemistry of the enamelling process are taught in connection with this department also.

Last although by no means least is the textile workshop, wherein is taught technological cotton manufacture by the Principal Mr. Hugh Monie, assisted by Mr. Vincent A. Fernandez. It would require an expert in cotton manufacture to speak adequately of the perfection of arrangement of the huge plant in the textile building. Every machine necessary in a thoroughly equipped cotton mill is to be found within the neat little school factory of the institution, and those who have gone through the course of instruction have the satisfaction of knowing that they are equipped in the fullest and completest details and intricacies of cotton spinning and weaving. Some idea of the quality of instruction gained may be gleaned from the fact that the average salary earned by those who have already passed out of the institution is Rs. 100 per month. Surely this is a far better apprenticeship that could ever be gained in the mills themselves. Of course the department was introduced for local purposes to supply competent weavers to local mills. The institute is adequately equipped with lecture rooms, and laboratories, but that section it is unnecessary to describe as it differs in no way from the other educational institutions in India and in Europe.

Finally it might be well to mention what was the principal note of Mr. Rebsch's speech on the occasion of the prize distribution last month. He appealed for the countenance and support of the Government in the work of the institution. His Excellency Lord Northcote stated that Government for some time to come would be engaged with their already propounded scheme of education, and that, although they would only be too glad to assist the institution financially at present they were unable to do so. But when Government is directing every effort to the industrial progress and prosperity of India, surely it would not be a far sighted policy to neglect such a valuable adjunct to success as systematised technical education. The coming Art Crafts Exhibition at Delhi is a sign that the Government of India is inclined to favour practical education of the people in their established handicrafts, but what surer road to commercial prosperity could be found than by introducing into the Government's scheme of education provision for such technical instruction as is given at the Victoria Technical Institute. The institute is the embodiment of a sound principle, its logical basis is proved by its success. Though it is as yet, as the Honourable Mr. Justice Chandawarkar pointed out, in its infancy it has achieved such results as would make any support that might be give to it either by Government or by commercial and public organizations politic and economic. The expenditure would be repaid a thousand fold. With its vast possibilities of labour and output India, with a well trained people might become a commercial entity of vast magnitude.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists Fd Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Sherrington Road, London, England.

MATHERAN REVISITED.

After an absence of fourteen years we arrive at Matheran to find we have forgotten, or nearly so, all about this pretty shady little Hill Station. Matheran has not changed in any way, but alas our memories have faded, otherwise how account for the fact that one requires to ask the way to "old points," fail to recognize short cuts to the Gymkhana and come up with a superfluity of rugs and warm wraps, none of which may ever be required? Not that one can find fault with the climate. It is infinitely preferable to Bombay and although the days are hot, not "scorchingly" but "dampy" hot, yet the evenings are beautifully cool, the nights fairly so and from early dawn to about ten a.m. almost cold, raising an appetite within one for chota hazri unknown in the hot plains. The hotels are all full, and in fact people are daily being refused rooms and every night may be heard the "sing-song" of the Tonjon-walas as they carry up fresh arrivals from Neral. Tennis and badminton are in full swing at the Gymkhana, and the popular Superintendent, Major Smith, may be congratulated on the excellences of the courts and the general management of everything on the hill. The new (to us) Library built by Mr. Karsandas Muljee is a great acquisition and makes one feel grateful to him every time one changes a book. It is well situated too, opposite Pinto's International Hotel, which last, seems to have improved of late and boasts now of a fine billiard table and has also a very pretty garden in front, bright with geraniums and other flowers. The old Post Office still remains, but by the side of it, on the left, there is a nice Hospital in process of building, not before it is required, for the present dispensary is anything but a satisfactory place to do work in. There is the usual servants "roll call" going on daily and a few cases of fever, but no real sickness on the Hill, indeed no doctor could ever make a living here, it's much too healthy and children thrive amazingly, bursting out after the first week into rosy cheeks and getting far too spirited for the ayahs, who prefer charges that sit quietly down all day long, requiring but scanty attention from their industrious attendants. The last new hotel appears to be "the Gymkhana," built by Mr. Nowroji, who for the last 18 years has been in charge of the Refreshment Room at Neral Railway Station. It is very comfortable, the rooms large and the furniture most superior for a hill hotel, the food and the cooking is also good and the manager courteous and obliging and the proprietor appears to be doing well this season. It would be a great boon if those in authority would be kind enough to interest themselves and get a little of the jungle cut down round the bungalows and so let in more breeze. The shade during the day is most beneficial and makes it very cool, but a "vista" here and there would not be out of the way and our beneficent Government would hardly regret a few trees or even branches sacrificed in a good cause, viz., to enable us to gain as much benefit as possible from our change of air and scene. Here comes Ragoo Mallee to collect the "tuppal" and that reminds me to mention the fact that Matheran has three postal deliveries a day! Also here and there may be found red tin boxes in which one can post one's own letters without the long dusty hot tramp to the General Post Office. Truly times and manners have altered for the better of late years, there are still many things required which one would like to suggest, but that one would be considered a "Grouser" and a "Bore"!

R. E. VIVED.

SIR G. BIRDWOOD ON THE TEMPLE FUNDS OF INDIA.

Our London correspondent writes:—Mr. Rees, in the last number of the "Empire Review", writing of the opinions expressed in the February, "Review of Reviews" on Mr. William Digby's much criticised book, observes that Sir George Birdwood is always able to give a perfectly novel and unexpected turn to such controversies. This is well illustrated by the sudden, and I might almost say startling turn given by Sir George to the recent discussion on Sir Roland Wilson's paper. The suggestion put forward by Sir G. Birdwood is original and suggestive. It will be observed that he withstands all Government action in the matter and insists that the reform, if it is a practicable one, must originate with the Hindu people of India themselves.

Sir George in moving a votsof thanks to Sir Roland Wilson, said on some points he had been entirely misrepresented, and on others misunderstood. Mr. Thorburn had called it "a most bewildering and wholly unsettling paper." But what valid objection could there be to it on these grounds? The paper was an academical one, and intended to provoke discussion. It was not like a proposal brought forward in Parliament or before an Indian Legislative Council. It was a paper submitted to a debating society, and certainly it had provoked one of the very best discussions he had listened to in that room. Then again, Sir Roland Wilson did not object to higher education; he simply suggested that the cost of it should not be entirely borne by the State. For his own part, he was an out-and-out supporter of primary education, and secondary education, and higher education. It was useless to talk about promoting primary and secondary education, and industrial education unless you insisted on higher education being simultaneously promoted to the utmost extent possible. They all hung together, and it would be soon found that primary and industrial education would be of very little benefit to a country if it neglected higher education. The remarkable development of the dyers trade in England during the past thirty years, and in all the artistic denominations of textile manufacture, and in furniture and house decoration, was attributable ultimately to the writings of Ruskin and William Morris, and the paintings of Rossetti, Millias and others. While in India he was an enthusiastic promoter of higher education, but what was wanted in India was that the higher education should not be developed after an exclusively English type. One of the greatest of crimes against a people, and the meanest wrong that could be perpetrated on them, was to dislocate the continuity of their national culture and to destroy their historical and literary personality. Therefore, wherever the people of India had, as in the Madras Presidency and in the Mahratta Country, developed a great literature of their own, the most scrupulous and strenuous care should be taken that their higher education should be directed to its ever-increasing cultivation. With reference to the administration of education in India, he had always thought that it should be left more and more in the hands of the people of India themselves. As for the Government expenditure on education in India, he thought a million and a half a mere flabite. But it was time to remember that there was an enormous reserve for educational purposes—industrial, scientific, and literary—in the temple funds of India. No Government could raise that question; but gradually as the modern educated classes of Hindus became more and more influential, they would bring their influence to bear on the present trustees of the temples, and thus secure certain obvious and spontaneous reforms in the administration of their vast funds, whereby they would be increasingly applied to the relief of poverty and distress, and to the promotion of education. The schools would thus every where spring up within the sacred precincts of the tutelary village temples, and there would be no more talk then of people being driven by Joseph Butler's "Analogy of Revealed Religion," into atheism. Before moving the formal vote of thanks to Sir Roland Wilson, he must renew his protest against the repeated attack on Sir William Lee-Warner's book. He only wished it was available for use in the schools of England. He did not know any other book from which students in any country could so comprehensively and thoroughly learn their duties as citizens, and if they were to have State-aided education in India, the Government of the country were bound to instruct the people in their duties to the State, and not only that, but in the duties of the State to the people; and the latter was particularly necessary in a country where the Acts of the Government were constantly misrepresented, and that not so much, through misunderstandings arising on the spot, as under deliberate instructions circulated by political partisans in this country, the active crater of whose agitation lay within the precinct of Westminster Abbey. In conclusion the Chairman moved: "That the most cordial thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Roland Wilson for his valuable and most interesting paper." The paper and discussion will be found published in the current number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review."

A DISPATCH to the "Echo de Paris" from St. Petersburg states that Captain Kosloff, who recently returned to Russia after a long journey in Thibet, under the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society, states in his report that he was politely turned back when he attempted to reach Lhassa. His caravan was attacked several times by natives, who, however, invariably apologised when they found that the mission was Russian and not English.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

TRADE AT THE CAPE.

LONDON MARCH 21.

The objects to be attained by the Philippine Tariff Act as passed by both Houses of the United States Congress are two-fold. There is the raising of revenue to meet the expenses of the administration of the American Government's new Dependency, and there is the encouragement of direct trade by American vessels between the United States and the Philippines. The revenue is to be raised by the collection of duties on American imports from the islands under the Dingley Tariff Act, but the duties thus collected at American ports are not to be paid into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, as in the case of duties collected on non-Philippine imports, but are to be held "as a separate fund and paid into the Treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of the said islands." As the Philippines must now be regarded as in effect a State or Territory of the United States, it has been necessary to legalise the collection of duties on their products by such an Act. But, having done this, the Act further povides that a special rebate, or reduction, of 25 per cent from the duties chargeable under the Dingley or American General Tariff Act shall be allowed on all articles which are the growth and product of the Philippine Archipelago, and, moreover, that the amount of any duty or taxes paid on such products on their shipment from the Philippines shall also be deducted. As regards articles admitted under the Dingley Act free of duty into the United States for "use and consumption" therein, it is declared that they shall be exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippines. Thus the Philippines will be favoured as regards all American dutiable imports which may be obtained from the Philippines to the extent of 25 per cent of the American duties collected on similar competing imports from other sources, and trade in such Philippine products to the United States markets as distinct from other markets will be further favoured by exemption from Philippine export duties. The most important article of export from the Philippines, hemp, will derive no benefit from the former concession, as it is at present admitted into the United States free of duty; but it will be benefited in future, if sent to the United States, by the refunding to the importer there of the export duties on it collected in the Philippine ports. In order to obtain this advantage, however, hemp and all other articles imported duty-free by the United States must be sent thither "directly" from the Philippines. That means, for instance, that the hemp must not go to the United States by way of London. Last year, of 1,826,698 piculs exported from the Philippines, 1,292,756 piculs were shipped to London; and it is said by an American authority that London made a profit of 1-4c. and upwards per pound on such portion of these imports as was re-shipped to the United States.

The encouragement given to direct exports from Phillippine ports to America will, it is believed, greatly enlarge the new York hemp market at the expense of the London Market. As regards the other chief products of the Philippines, sugar and tobacco, the preferential reduction of 25 per cent from the Dingley duties is not expected to have much, if any, influence. Sugar is admitted from Hawaii and Porto Rico to the United States free of duty, and it is expected that sugar from Cuba will be allowed at least a concession equal to that granted to the Philippines. The freight and insurance charges from the Philippines are of course much higher than from Cuba and therefore Philippine sugar can scarcely be expected to compete with Cuban sugar in the American market. Moreover, Philippine sugar goes almost exclusively to China and Japan, the exports thither being last year 804,359 picals, out of a total exportation of 886,388 picals. No diversion of this trade seems probable or even possible under the conditions. And the same arguments apply to tobacco. As regards export trade from the United States to the Philippines, an important section in the Act is one which provides that "all articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses in whole or in part of imported materials or of materials subject to internal revenue tax and intended for shipment from the United States to the Philippine Islands shall, when so shipped, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be exempt from internal revenue tax, and shall not be charged with duty except the duty levied under this Act upon imports into the Philippine Islands." This exemption, it is believed, will make it possible for American producers to sell some articles in the Philippines which "could hardly meet foreign competition after paying United States internal revenue or Customs duties."

Perhaps the worst feature of the Act, and the most questionable in relation to treaty obligations, is the provision for the application of the American navigation laws to the Philippine trade after June 30, 1904, or, say, rather more than two years hence. It is enacted that up to July 1, 1904, the United States laws "restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States or between ports in the Philippine Archipelago." Meanwhile all foreign vessels entering United States ports from the Philippines are to be subjected to the same tonnage taxes as are levied on vessels entering American ports from foreign countries. Moreover, as regards vessels engaged in lighterage or other exclusively harbour business in the Philippine Archipelago licences are to be issued by the Philippine Commission; but such licences are to be restricted to vessels or other craft actually so employed at the date of the Act, and henceforth to vessels or other craft "built in the Philippine Islands for in the United States and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippine Islands." Now in the treaty of peace with Spain, the United States agreed to admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippines on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States for a period of ten years. It must be remembered that in connection with any concessions made to Spain the claims of other countries to the treatment accorded to the most favoured nation have to be considered. The New York "Commercial Bulletin" describes the effect of the navigation section of the Tariff Act as follows:—The language of article iv. of the treaty as interpreted by the men who dictated it, is obviously at variance with the third section of the Philippine Revenue Bill. For, while the treaty grants a privilege which, in the case of Spain at least is to endure till 1909 the bill undertakes to restrict its duration, to all foreign vessels alike, till 1904. So far as that privilege may be held to include vessels engaged in lighterage or exclusively harbour business the bill further decrees that, except as to those of foreign origin now in that business, the privilege shall at once cease. The policy of the United States to maintain an open door for the world's commerce in the Philippine Islands is apparently not considered favourable by the United States Congress.

In their circular dated New York, March, 11, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. report as follows, on the American cotton position:—"A falling off in the movement after the 1st of March as compared with last season was looked forward to with confidence by the bulls and practically conceded by the bears, but it has not yet occurred, and the reaction from the high point of last week is due to the continuance of the movement on the same scale as last season. There is no change in the well-nigh unanimous character of the reports received from the cotton belt that there remains little to be sold or to come forward, but the time has now come for the movement to sustain these reports. Many purchases have been made on these reports, and the buyers are rather uneasy because the movement does not fall off as predicted. We now expect that the movement for the first half of March will equal that of last season, but if these reports we receive are correct, the movement should fall off in the last two weeks. Of course all small crop estimates are now regarded as wrong, as the Southern consumption alone, added to the present amount in sight, will practically give a crop in excess of the estimate furnished by the Government on December 3, 1901. There is now pointing to this market, sufficient cotton to bring our stock close to 200,000 bales, and it is likely to exceed that figure unless there is a change in the foreign markets. It is remarkable that cotton should be pointing here in the face of the low freight rates to Europe and the prices which, we hear, are being paid in the South for spinners' cotton. This stock will remain here provided the crop is larger than the consumption, but if the consumption exceeds the crop then this stock will be required and it will move quickly to the mills. Therefore we are thrown back on the old question of the crop for a solution of the course of prices, with the tendency of the trade to look for a crop in excess of 10,500,000 bales rather than less than that quantity, and at the highest range of prices for the season. The estimated consumption for the first six months of the year was at a rate hardly equal to the consumption of last year, but the last six months should show an increase over the same period of last season. In every direction the spinner appears to have protected himself by large purchases since the 1st of December, and is expected to pursue a conservative policy from now, on being governed by the prospects for the crop of next year. The prospect for the next crop will be watched with more than usual interest, as the spinners' requirements will call for a large yield next season. For the immediate future the market is technically in a weaker position than of late, from the absence of a short interest and from the continuance of the heavy movement."

We have now the trade returns of Cape Colony for the calendar year 1901. The total declared value of the imports, exclusive of specie, is £ 21,414,762, as against £ 17,161,811 for 1900, an increase of £ 4,252,861. In the figures are included £1,669,367 for Government stores, as against £1,054,887 for 1900, £ 614,541 of the aggregate increase being thus accounted for. The exports for the year, again exclusive of specie, but including diamonds and raw gold as well as re-exported goods, are valued at £10,719,779 as against £7,646,682 in 1900, showing an increase of £3,073,097. Even without allowing interest on Cape Colony's loan debts, there is, it will be observed a substantial uncovered debit balance against the colony. The value of the goods re-exported is given as £546,618, as against £604,324 for 1900, a decrease of £57,706 being thus shown under this head; but these figures are embodied in the aggregates already given. No doubt the excess of imports largely represents war expenditure, for which the home Government pays. The specie movements have rather increased the debit balance than counterbalanced it. The imports of specie amounted for the year to £2,575,861, an increase of £59,346 as against 1900, and the exports of specie amounted to £1,53,494 only, showing a decrease of £3,47,494 as against 1900. Interest of course centres mainly on the exports, as they alone indicate to what extent industry is being resumed in South Africa and is meeting the liabilities. The exports of colonial products, that is, in effect farm products, and exclusive of gold and diamonds, are valued at £4,017,158, and show an increase of £745,427 as against 1900. It is however, to diamonds that the recovery is most largely due, the declared value of this item being £1,930,104, and the increase as against 1900 £1,496,272. Raw gold has also contributed substantially to the increase in the value of the exports, the amount of this item being £1,225,699, and the increase as against 1900 £889,104.

The Transit trade for the year, on which a rebate of Customs duties is allowed, shows a continued increased to the Transvaal, but there was a falling off to Rhodesia during December. The total declared value to the former for the calendar year is £1,162,162, an increase as against 1900 of £973,635; to Rhodesia the total is £842,863, an increase of £428,045. The increase for the eleven months ended with November was £814,049 to the Transvaal and £461,665 to Rhodesia. The total value to both States for the twelve months is £2,005,125, an increase of £1,401,680 as against 1900. The total increase for the eleven months January to November inclusive was £1,305,664, so that the increase to the Transvaal during December, much more than counter balanced the falling off in that month to Rhodesia. We have also the summary of the trade returns of Cape Colony for January, the first month of the Current calendar year. The declared value of the imports of merchandise and Government stores for the month—exclusive of specie—is £2,544,403, an increase of £742,486 as against January last year; the value of the Government stores included is £2,44,964, and they contribute £113,334 to the increase for the month. The exports for the month, exclusive of specie but including raw gold, diamonds, and re-exported goods, are valued at £814,111, and show an increase of £237,342 as against January, 1901. The re-exported merchandise represents £30,482 of the total, and shows decrease of £16,495. Each of the other items shows an increase. Farm products are valued at £389,440, an increase of £159,263; diamonds at £325,482, an increase of £55,807 and raw gold at £68,707, which is all increase, as there were no shipments of raw gold from Cape Colony in January last year. The imports of specie in the first month of the current year are valued at £400, no specie being exported in that month. On the other hand, there were no specie imports to Cape Colony in January last year, but £50,319 was exported. The transit trade to the Transvaal on which duty is rebated is valued at £182,370 for January this year, an increase of £116,066 as against January last year and the transit trade to Rhodesia at £55,669, an increase of £17,376. The total to both States for the month is £238,039 and the increase is £133,442. The average value of the movement to the Transvaal last year was £96,847 per month and to Rhodesia £70,247 per month; and the average to both States was £167,094. It will be seen, therefore, that the trade with both Rhodesia and the Transvaal has continued to expand this year.

LORD WOLSELEY'S VOYAGE.

SILENT AS TO HIS JOURNEY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

If Lord Wolseley's visit to South Africa has any significance beyond the mere pursuit of pleasure, which is the theory provided for public consumption the fact has been very carefully concealed.

His lordship, who left Southampton on Saturday afternoon, by the splendid new Union-Castle liner Walmer Castle was interviewed by a representative of the "Express." On being invited to make a statement with regard to the object of his journey, Lord Wolseley smiled sweetly, placed the tip of the right forefinger over his lips for a moment, and said:—

"I am afraid I cannot say anything about that. I am very glad, of course, to see you, but really I can tell you nothing beyond the fact that I love the sea, and I am going to enjoy it as much as possible. Sir Donald Currie suggested the trip, and I am making it—that is all."

It is understood that Lord Wolseley will—after visiting Capetown—go on to Natal, and, if circumstances will permit, he will return to England by the same ship.

During the period of waiting for the departure of the Walmer Castle on Saturday, Lord Wolseley became interested in the liner Greek, which, with nearly 500 officers and men of various Volunteer drafts for the Cape, steamed slowly past on her way out. To the cheers of the men, who swarmed the fo'c'sle and chrouds, Lord Wolseley replied heartily, and there was a note of affectionate feeling in the words, "Poor Tommy!" which he uttered as he turned away.

KRUGER INTERVIEWED.

THE EX-PRESIDENT AS PROPHET AND SEER.

The Brig "Matin" contains an interview with Mr. Kruger on March 20 at Utrecht on the war.

Oom Paul avers that his prophecy that he would stagger humanity has been fulfilled, and that in the eyes of God the annexation of the two Republics is null and void.

He quotes the 82rd Psalm, in which, to his mind, the enemy is England trying to overthrow the kingdom of Christ—represented by the Boers.

The ex-President admits that his people have been sorely tried, but adds: "For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

"We have been offered peace and financial assistance to repair our losses," said Mr. Kruger, "but at what a price! All the treasure in the world would not compensate us for the loss of our independence."

"God will in His own good time open the eyes of the British people to the error of their ways, and then an honourable peace will follow."

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—I wish the advertisement appearing in to-day's paper on the subject of applications for the Municipal Auditorship had been a little less vague. It is a known fact that there has been no little heart burning in professional circles at the way which all ability, except that displayed in Government works, has been scouted in the selection of candidates for this post lately. Work in Government offices being declared a sine qua non for efficient Municipal audit, all other auditors and accountants, no matter of what ability, have been left out in the cold in favour of persons who have given the best years of their lives to Government service and have had to leave it on pension on account of advanced years. These valetudinarians with little or no work left in them, get into the Municipal audit, break down under the strain of hard work in the space of a year or two and create fresh vacancies for fresh pensioners. How long is this solemn farce to continue? There is a consensus of intelligent opinion that experience of Government work contributes little if anything by itself to the efficiency of Municipal audit, and that all things being equal, a man who has worked in different lines of accounts, and its business would prove a better Municipal auditor than a man who has worked in the narrow groove of a Government office. The worst of this fad of the Corporation is that as long as they stick to it they will get none but old men, with one foot already in the grave, for their work. It is not worth the while of younger and stronger men to give up active Government service for the Municipal auditorship. It is only when they are pensioners that they look to this as a berth for their years of retirement. Is there any truth in the statement made by certain people outside the Corporation that certain powerful members of that body favour this fad, because it gives them frequently recurring opportunities of exercising their patronage? I wish it had been made clear in the advertisement whether this fad has been given up or is still held to. As it is, some outside auditors would rather not apply than again subject themselves to invidious comparisons with men in all respects their inferiors except in the fact of experience of Government work.

What could have suggested the idea of asking applicants to state the remuneration on which they would accept the audit? Will the audit be his who discounts his services most? Will the lowest tender stand the best chance of acceptance? And what about the incongruity of paying two men differently for the same work? The ways of some of our Municipal fathers are at times really above all understanding by men of ordinary abilities?

Yours, &c,

FAIR PLAY.

DEATH OF PICCOLOMINI.

SAD END OF THE COMPOSER OF "ORA PRO NOBIS."

Marie Henry Pontet-Piccolomini is dead. On half a hundred famous ballads his name is inscribed. In almost every music case throughout the land a song bearing his name lies a tribute to his memory. The end of Beethoven and Mozart, neglected in life and honoured after death, was not more tragic than that of the Composer who has just died. Two years ago his career came to an end. Severe illness had laid him low, and robbed him of his gift. Complete loss of reason followed, and he was taken to Hanwell Asylum. During these two years the great composer lived his career over again. Imagining he was writing great works until he quietly turned over and died in bed. His most popular ballards include "Ora pro Nobis," "Whisper and I shall hear," and "Eternal Rest."

Piccolomini was born in 1830. He was the son of a Dublin University professor, grand-nephew of the Cardinal, and cousin to the prima donna of the same name. As a young man he fought for France in the Crimea, where he was wounded in the leg, and again for the Pope in 1870. He was a Knight of the Golden Spur. After officiating for a time as organist of St. Peter's in Rome he returned to Dublin, and finally settled in London. Altogether Piccolomini wrote 400 lyrics and musical compositions. To give a list would be to mention some of the most popular drawing room and concert ballads of the last twenty years. His brain was always active. Even in Hanwell he composed music, much of it meaningless, but containing passages of great brilliance and beauty. He was of a generous nature, ready to give his last penny to one more needy than himself, and always depending upon the fertility of his imagination for the needs of the future. People who sell music have made thousands, but the composer himself never had the business ability to keep his share of the harvest. His widow and children are totally unprovided for, and a pauper's grave awaits all that is now left of him who just missed being among the greatest composers of our generation.

STORIES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

There seemed to come from far, very faraway. Then the colonel said, quietly, "Let them go, and God be our helper, Amen." There was the noise in the darkness of trampling and scraping on the cliff-top for a second; the sound as of men straining hard together, and then with a pant it ceased all at once, and the men held their breath to hear. One second of utter silence; then one prolonged deep, resounding splash, sending up a great mass of white foam as the brass pieces together plunged into the dark water below, and then the soughing of the trees and the murmur of the river came again with painful distinctness.

And so they disbanded and melted up into the darkness of the pines.

There is no space to treat of the other stories, of "Marse Chan," most painful of all, of charming "Polly" and her runaway match, of Men Lady," which will bring tears to the eyes of the tender-hearted, and of "Little Darby," whose name was Stanley, and who died as a soldier should. But such work as Mr. Page gives us, is better read than reviewed.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the Races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE.
Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Al'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Correct-Arrival. ed Time H M S	H M S
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28'	Scr	Lt G H S Latouche, R I M	5 6 25	2 6 25
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	7 6	Lt E C Carver, R N	5 10 55	2 3 49
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter 27'	3 33	Lt G H S Latouche, R I M	5 12 33	2 9 0
P & O Valetta's Cutter 26'	10 39	Capt A G Cubitt, R N R	5 16 29	2 5 59
H M S Assaye's Cutter 25'	14 52	Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N	5 30 56	2 16 4
H M S Foxe's Skiff 16'	21 18	Lt R E Stockes Rees, R N	Did not finish	

All Ships' Boats went inside of the Dolphins Light House at the start and all except Abyssinia's Cutter 27' returned by the same side.

Course same as for (B class won Race. Wind W N W. Strength moderate 1st prize by H M S Magdala's Cutter 28' and 2nd prize won by P and O Valetta's Cutter, 26'.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS B) RACE.
Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners	Time of Correct-Arrival. ed Time H M S	H M S
Isca entered by	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	5 19 33	2 9 33
Janetta	2 22	Officers, R E	5 23 46	2 11 24
Pixie	8 17	Mr E R Smetham	5 26 54	2 8 37
Trixie	8 17	Mr A M Monteath	Did not start.	

Special Course—From Committee vessel round outer Light vessel leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of Course—14·2 miles. 1st prize won by Pixie.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.
Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5	8	40
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5	9	41
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins.	5	11	59

Course same as for (B class) Race. 1st prize won by Tomtit.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS A) RACE.
Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's M S	Owners	Time of Corrected Arrival. Time. H M S	H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 41 55	2 21 55
Melody	4 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 49 33	2 25 33

Course Special—From Committee vessel, round outer Light vessel leaving it to starboard, round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and thence to Committee vessel. Length of Course—16 miles. 1st prize won by Turquoise.

ADVICES from Home state that Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., is still sanguine that the cable rate to India will be reduced to two shillings a word, three or four years hence. He believes that the public will gradually get into the way of discarding codes, and as the earnings of the companies will not therefore, suffer their opposition to the reduction will grow feebler until it dies out entirely. It is to be hoped that when the two shilling basis comes into force, the Press rate will be lowered to 6d. a word.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Unionists and Golfers,
That golfers all are Unionists
Is very plainly seen,
For nothing makes them madder
"Than The Wearin' o' the Green."
—"Golfing Illustrated."

A fine specimen of an old-fashioned method of political abuse was heard lately in the Senate of the United States, Senator McComas, having dealt in a speech with some remarks of Senator Wellington, the latter in his reply said, "if my colleague will at any time outside this chamber say that what I have said is not true, I will say to him what I am restrained from saying to him now out of respect for the dignity of the Senate—that he utters a cowardly and malicious falsehood."

A minister of the Episcopal Church of America was much abused for intolerance and bigotry. The story was that he had dragged his wife away from a revival meeting and forced her to go home with him. He let the story travel until he had a fair chance of giving it a broadside. Here is his reply:—"In the first place, I never attempted to influence my wife in her views or in her choice of a meeting. Secondly, my wife has never attended any revival meetings. Thirdly, I have not myself attended any of these meetings for any purpose whatsoever. To conclude, neither my wife nor myself have any inclination to go to such meetings. Finally, I never had a wife.—" Liverpool Daily Post."

A school for dogs is the latest development of the educational movement. It has been established in Paris with the object of teaching, not letters, but politeness. The school-room is furnished with chairs, tables, and rugs to give the necessary local colour to the surroundings. The dog pupils are trained to welcome visitors by jumping up, wagging the tail, and giving a low bark. When the visitor leaves, the dog accompanies him to the door and bows his farewell by bending his head to the floor. He is trained likewise to pick up a handkerchief, glove, or fan that has dropped and to return it to the owner. He is taught, further, to walk with proud and prancing steps when out with his mistress.

A good story is told concerning the Duke of Cambridge, who some years ago called upon a London photographer for the purpose of having his portrait taken. Rumour has it, says the "Week-End," that the operator, instead of being awed by such condescension on the part of a near relative of our late Queen, treated the old Duke with an air of familiarity which more surprised than rigued the ex-Commander-in-Chief. He quietly submitted to be posed, and obediently followed the instructions of the photographer until that individual, seeing the Duke was wearing his hat, quietly removed the headgear and, absent-mindedly, put it on his own head. This was too much for the aged Duke, who, jumping up from his seat, shouted:—"This is coming it a bit too strong, sir," and walked out of the studio.

In spite of the severity of its climate, and the ungenerous character of its soil, the Icelander loves his country. The mysterious call to a man's heart which comes to everyone from the land that gave him birth, comes to the Icelander also. In the frost-bound villages, where he is now spending the short days in the midst of ice and snow, the Icelander is as full of love for Iceland as the Italian can be of Italy, amid his orange groves, and the vineyards of the sunny south. The Icelander would not leave Iceland for the fairest land the sun shines upon, if the necessities of livelihood did not compel. And even when these drive him to the United States to Canada, and elsewhere, he never ceases to dream of the day when he will be able to return to the icebound land of his birth.—"Household Words."

One cannot but remark on the difference of the burial of two noble dukes. When the late Duke of Northumberland died, his body was embalmed, and lay in state at Northumberland House, with all the funeral pageantry possible, for, we believe, ten days or a fortnight! Tickets innumerable were given out to view the solemn spectacle, and "crowd succeeded crowd from morning dawn to evening wake." When the allotted time for exibition expired, the leaden coffin was soldered up and its contents conveyed, with equal solemn pomp and grand procession (which took up twelve days) to Alnwick Castle, in Northumberland, and there deposited with all corresponding ceremony.—What a contrast! and we cannot help thinking, what a great and noble contrast does the simplicity of the funeral of the late Duke of Bedford exhibit to the world!

One anecdoted attend the undertakers part in the burial of his Gr

EXCHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. A. F. Collins, an American electrician, has discovered by experiment that electric waves such as are employed in the wireless telegraph and also set up by lightning discharges act on the brain as on a "coherer" and reduce the electric resistance of the cells or brain matter. The cohering action is more marked in the gray than the white matter, and it is observable in both dead and living brains.

Mr. Collins, writing in the "Electrical World" of New York, infers from his observations that nervousness or other discomforts, and in rare instances death apparently from terror, during thunderstorms are probably due to the action of the electric or etheric oscillations caused by flashes. It is certain that very brave, and apparently strong men, are strangely affected by thunderstorms, and some time ago an American child died through what the coroner called fright "by a flash of lightning. If the inference of Mr. Collins is correct, persons extremely sensitive to the electric waves might prudently retire into metal cages, like the lions in a menagerie, during thunderstorms, and wear metal helmets like ancient warriors or firemen to protect their heads from the signals of the wireless telegraph.

M. Charles Nordmann in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, maintains that the surface of the sun should emit electric waves, especially in the region of "spots" and "faculæ" during their maximum activity. Experiment has failed, thus far, to detect such waves, but this may be owing to their absorption by the atmosphere.

Methylarsenate of soda injected hypodermically in doses of five to ten centigrammes, has proved an excellent specific against intermittent fever in the Military Hospital of Constantine, Algeria. Nine cases refractory to quinine were cured by it. The results of the trial were communicated to the Academie of Sciences.

The question of electric shocks from currents of 100 to 500 volts, such as are used for lighting, or tramways, &c., was recently discussed at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and afterwards, at the Board of Trade Electrical Laboratory, a number of persons were allowed to try the effect of such currents on themselves. Of 31 who were tested with 500 volts, 14 felt nothing. Over 90 per cent. of them would be able, while standing on the ground, to take hold of the trolley wire of a tramway.

M. Sivillot, a Parisian aeronaut, has devised a new mode of raising and lowering balloons. It is to heat and cool the gas, thus expanding and contracting it. It is not, therefore, necessary to allow gas to escape in order to descend or throw out ballast to ascend.

"There is now too much "vin ordinaire" in France, owing to growers having abandoned "vin de luxe," and the Central Society of Agriculture of Herault calls attention to a proprietor who gives the common wine to horses as part of their diet. This was done before, in 1874 and 1875, when the harvests were abundant. The horses require to be habituated to the wine by steeping part of their corn in it, and putting this in the bottom of the manger below corn untreated. The proportion of corn with wine is increased gradually, until the horse comes to like it. Some horses are thus led to drink wine almost pure, and even to enjoy it. They trot very well on the wine, although the ration of corn is diminished in proportion. M. Moncier has given wine to draught horses, and finds that barley or other grains with wine are about as stimulating as corn.

Klondyke is not only a gold, but a fur country. Dawson City exports 40,000 skins yearly. They are chiefly marten, fox lynx, wolf, beaver, muskrat, and bear. The total value is about £50,000.

In the "Popular Science Monthly," there is a paper by D. A. F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, Mass., U.S., on the subject of "Work and Rest: Genius and Stupidity," in which he argues that the civilizations which refer genius to energy, labour, diligence, "infinite capacity for taking pains," &c., are incorrect, and arise from the existing ill-regulated social state compelling men of genius to work hard in order to live and work long in order to become famous. True genius he takes works in brief periods of intense activity, rather than long-continued efforts. A genius is, like the opposite extreme, a child in some way—for example, quick change from activity to rest, production to sterility, wish and wisdom to dulness and folly. In this genius recapitulates the human race, and when short of certain acquired abnormalities is really the normal man, not an abnormal man, as many critics will have it. Talent abhors stupidity, but genius proves its naturalness by its occasional stupidity. Shakespeare wrote the worst as well as the best lines.

Races or nations also show periods of rest and intense activity—for example, the Elizabethan, Victorian, and other ages. The great Athenian period was 550-430 B.C. or a century. In England 1550-650 and in America 1751-1851 were glorious. Dr. Chamberlain concludes that brief periods of intense activity, followed by long periods of rest or changed activity, are the best working conditions. It has been maintained that two hours' physical work a day would suffice for the world if the products were economically distributed, and he asks if it is unreasonable to suppose that two hours intellectual work are also sufficient. Two hours of everyone's best is, he believes, an ideal to which we tend.

"Nature" has two letters from correspondents at Salisbury, and Bruton, in Somerset, describing a "sun pillar or pillar of fire," "flight of fire," seen just after sunset in the West on March 6th. At first it was of a silvery lustre, not unlike the beam from a searchlight, and later a golden yellow. Its width was about equal to the apparent diameter of the sun. A few light clouds appeared to pass behind it. Some observers noticed a flickering, but this might be an optical effect. It lasted nearly an hour, and by 6.30 was a deep crimson growing deeper and shorter in length till it disappeared about 6.40.

Mr. Bridges, of Sutton Mandeville Rectory, Salisbury, describes the pillar as consisting of "five white rays with slight wheel motions from north to south," the largest ray eventually seeming the zodiacal light itself.

The twin girls, Radica and Diodica, acquired by Barnum at Oslo, who have been separated by an operation, were joined, like the Siamese twins, by a fleshy link from the xiphoid to the umbilical region. The photographs showed that their livers were united but their hearts and lungs apart. Dr. Dayen, the skilful French surgeon, and French surgeons are, seemingly, the most expert of all at present, severed them on Sunday, February 9 in twenty minutes. A week later, however, Diodica, who was delicate, succumbed, and an autopsy showed that she was suffering from other maladies. The other is well.

M. Gaudry, the well-known French palæontologist, has been presented by his admirers an. colleagues with a gold medal bearing his effigy.

The influence of mountains on the fall of hail has frequently been the subject of controversy, but up to the present time no certain conclusion appears to have been arrived at. The Italian Meteorological Office has recently published an interesting note upon the question by Profes or V. Monti. The positions chosen were perhaps the most suitable for the purpose of any among the Italian network of stations viz. the College Romano and Montecavo, and isolated station near Rome, situated at an altitude of about 1 000 metres; the complete observations at both stations, for the years 1880-97, are contained in the Annals of the Italian Meteorological Office. During this period, forty-one days of hail were recorded at Rome against eighty at Montecavo the monthly values show two maxima, in April and October, and two minima, in July and December, as regards the excess of rays of hail at the mountain station. A comparison of days of thunderstorm shows, on the other hand, that there were 176 such storms at Rome, against 129 at Montecavo. This seems to show that the excess of hail at the mountain station is not attributable to a greater intensity of atmospheric electricity. The author gives a table showing that the monthly mean temperature Rome is at times about 70 deg. higher than at Montecavo, and suggests that the fusion of the hail in traversing a warmer stratum of air may become to some extent account for the smaller amount at the lower station.

A curious fact has been ascertained during the recent survey of India—namely, that the northerly deflection of the plumb-line, ascribed to attraction by the great mass of the Himalaya and the Tibetan upland, is reversed along a comparatively narrow belt between 22 deg. and 24 degs. north latitude, crossing India from east to west for one thousand miles. Here, says the Pioneer, "the deflection is southerly, deflection towards South further south and is while the southerly continued so far as 18 deg. north latitude. The zone, so strangely exempted from what has been supposed to be a general law, runs across Central India from the delta of the Ganges to that of the Indus, but well to the south of the great Gangetic plain." These facts are discussed by Major Burrard in a paper read before the Royal Astronomical Society. Major Burrard's theory is that the phenomenon follows the axil of what he calls a subterranean chain of mountains, causing the greater density of the earth's crust in this particular tract. The hypothetical range would, we are afraid, be very difficult to conjecture, either have foundered bodily in some great cataclysm or subsided gradually and been submerged under alluvium and silt. The fact opens up an interesting subject for the discussion of geologists.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Sessions Court Saturday, the trial of the following case was continued before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same common jury:—

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

Hassan Hajee Essak and Ghotookhan Ali Mardankhan, Mahomedans, were charged with counterfeiting King's Coins, with being engaged in the process of counterfeiting King's Coins, with being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting coins, and with fraudulent possession of counterfeit coins. Mr. Setlur appeared for the Crown.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, his lordship summed up the evidence, and in doing so directed the jury to acquit both accused on the first charge, and No. 2 on the last charge. The jury after a short consultation, unanimously found both accused not guilty on the first charge. The first accused was found guilty on the remaining charges; and the second on the second charge of being engaged with the first in counterfeiting coins.

His lordship agreeing with the verdict, sentenced No. 1 to four years' and No. 2 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the police had worked satisfactorily in the conduct of the case.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Babajee Janoo pleaded guilty to a charge of house breaking by night and theft of the property of Manek Ganoba on the night of the 30th March last. Accused admitted six previous convictions and was sentenced to five years' to rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF POSTAL PACKAGES.

Gurudon Devi, a Hindu, employed in the Post Office, was charged with theft as a servant under section 23 of the Postal Act 6 of 1899. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Chunilal Setalvad for the defence.

It appeared that accused was a postal peon attached to the mail service between Bhusawal and Bombay. On the 18th January last, a merchant in Calcutta sent through the post certain packages of tea intended as samples In transit the packages were given in charge of the head sorter at Bhusawal. After leaving the Callian Station, the mail vans were searched, when a peace of cloth bearing a certain address was found by a sorter. The head sorter on being informed of the circumstance, assembled all the men engaged under him and a search was made, when two tins of sample tea were found in the bag of the accused concealed under some vegetables.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused, in answer to the court said he had been in service for many years, that the head sorter owed him a grudge, and that the tins had been placed in his bag by some body without his knowledge.

Mr. Donald, in summing up the evidence, said the accused had committed several offences, under the section of the Postal Act, if the jury believed the evidence. He had stolen the sample tea boxes; he had concealed them in a heap of vegetables; and had torn off the address. Accused said some body had put the boxes among the vegetables. It was insinuated that this case had been got up by the head sorter, but Mr. Donald, for reasons he gave, urged that this excuse was in the highest degree improbable. When detected, the accused asked to be pardoned; he felt that he had been found out, and he asked to be pardoned.

Mr. Caunilal, in addressing the jury, said the main question was, who put the tin boxes into the bag. If he had stolen the boxes, he would not have found it necessary to tear off the address on the covering. It must have been somebody else who tore off the address and put it in the pigeon-hole, and the boxes in the accused's bag with a view to get him into trouble. Counsel urged that it was not the prisoner's hand that put the boxes into the bag.

The Chief Justice, summing up the case, said the main question for them was to decide whether it was the prisoner who put the tin boxes into the bag of vegetables, and whether it was the accused who tore off the cover from the parcels.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return into court at 6-8 p. m., found the prisoner not guilty by 8 to 1.

His lordship ordered the prisoner to be kept in custody for retrial; and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	19	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	27	24	38
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahanuxmi	18	9	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, 3, Cuffe and 1st Nagpada	33	24	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	7	17
G Mahim and Worli	14	15	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	18
Total	133	111	224
Same date last year	112	103	271

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, gives the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	12	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	23	18	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahanuxmi	12	5	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	22	52
F Parel Sewree Division	21	15	18
G Mahim and Worlee	36	15	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	26
Total	147	102	222
Total plague deaths to date	111,279	69,760	
Same date last Year	104	103	245

HIGH COURT.—April 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—the New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

23-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

611-01—Pestonji Rani K—Rani widow vs Ganji Gooculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling,

To be mentioned.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbai widow—Khandierao and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

305-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and Payne G S and M.

871-00—Sanatoam B and N—Maneckbai widow vs Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadiwala—Kanga and P.

239,3,265-0-1—Chatulal M and N—Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chobe vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co, Ltd.—Ardeshir H D and Co.

434-0-1—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Oriental Govt Security Life Assurance Co Ltd, vs Lakhmidas Khimjee Vasu and another—Mulla and M.

667-00—Payne G S and M—Rajee Isuf Mahomed Suleman vs W G Hale—Crawford B and Co.

551-0-1—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Meghjee Lackmidas Edgelow G and W.

555-0-1—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Meghjee Lackmidas—Edgelow G and W.

840-1-1—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

For Final Judgment.

334-00—Edgelow G and W—Perozbai widow vs Ardeshir Shaparjee Naridwala—K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

350-0.—Khunderao and S—Dsmodhar Govindjee vs Liladhur Murarjee—Payne G S and M.

82-01—Sahajee and J—Hari Nilaji vs Vithaldas Pranjeewandas—Mansukhlal J and M.

437-00—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersi and another—Mulla and M.

815 00—Mulla and M—Ahmed bin Esmail vs Ibrahimcband Edgelow G and W.

757-01—Smetham B and M—D D Nackwa and other vs Dewichand Sawajee—In person.

198-01—Muljee C and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rukhmabai Abaji Angoolbai widow and other—CL and O and M J and H

662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gamand and other vs Jeevan Mangalia Gawand another—H M and M (for postponement.)

853-00—Jantre and B—Pandhrinath Balkrishna—Santaram Balkrishna and other vs Little and Co and M and B

237-97—Thakurdas and Co—Goolbai Doongersey vs Doongharsey Gododia—H M and M.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas," and it is only right that the King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma. and of most delicious taste.

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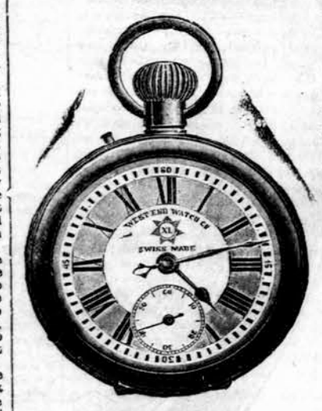

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CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

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Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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Proprietor:—
MARTIN Purcell, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTONING

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-daily along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure.

Here's another way: Take

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at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles.

When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

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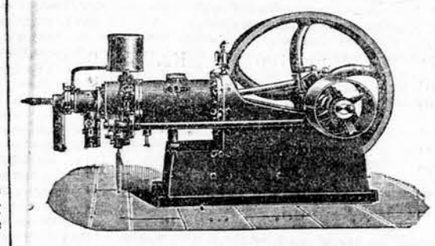

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

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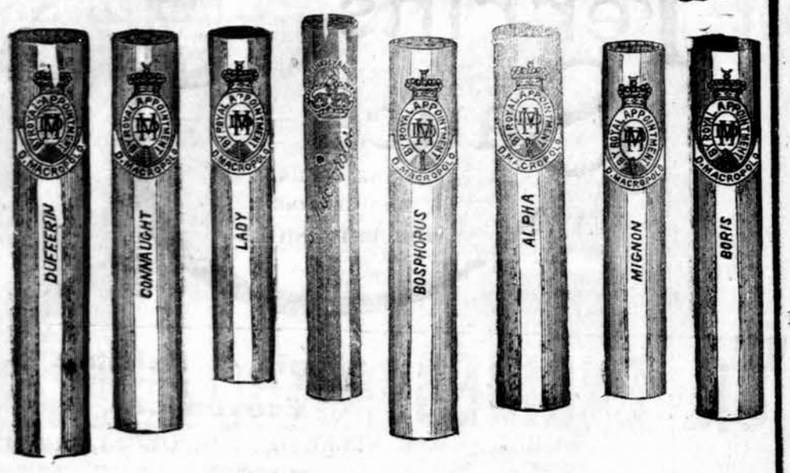

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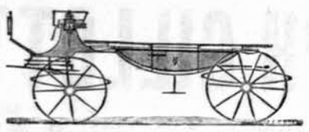

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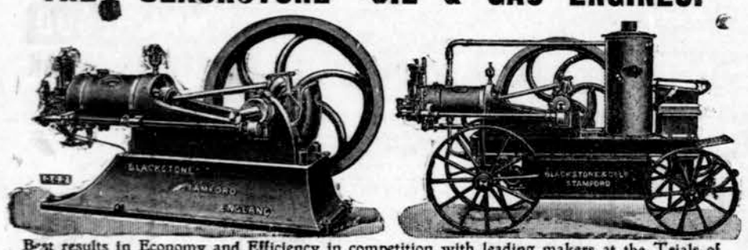

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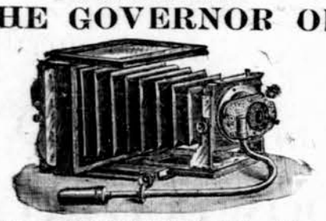

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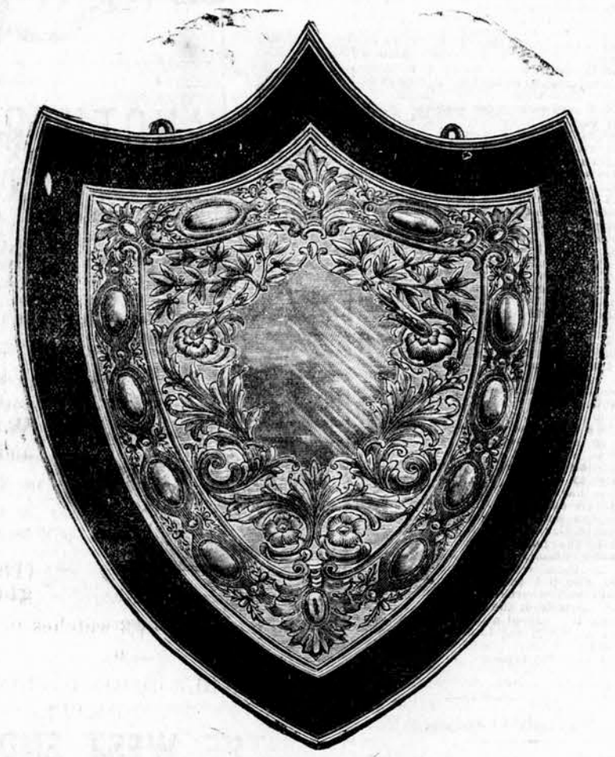

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